ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3027	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SHANNON	3970	570	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	3845	1200	A. C. Inglis	21st "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2700	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SHANNON	3945	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4135	900	J. S. Parfit RNR	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6945	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6913	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

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A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transship at Colombo :—

4th Oct. 19th Oct. 1st Nov.
18th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 360	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 9, 1893.

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Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th Sept., at 7 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,154 tons, on the 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ALMORA," 1,951 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 25th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1893. Agents.

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Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of a Sample of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY as shipped to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, and find such to be of Full Strength, and to be Free from all Noxious Ingredients. It is THOROUGHLY MATURED, possesses an EXCELLENT BOUQUET, and is in All Respects a GENUINE MALT WHISKEY of THE HIGHEST QUALITY.
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That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragran enough, but when you get
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The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.
TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
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PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.
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BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
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The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

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Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
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Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
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Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
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CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

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Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	"
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El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box.
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Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	"
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Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.
PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.
VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.
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Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
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The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.
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The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.
NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

TOWN HALL

On FRIDAY, September 29th, at 9-15 P.M.

SOLOISTS:

Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.	Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
Miss PEDRAZZA.	" E. H. HICKMAN.
" SCRIMSHUCK.	" R. N. MANT.
" SWIFT.	" MARSHALL REID.
" WESTLAKE.	

PART SONGS BY THE CHORUS.

Plan of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3 | Unreserved Seats...Rs. 2

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR via LAMU and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK, F. Shed.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No claims will be admitted after the vessel has left the Port and after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 21st Sept, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED has received Telegraphic advice, that the Power of Attorney granted by Messrs. HUGO SCHWER and Co. to Mr. GEORGE SIGL, of Bombay, has been Cancelled.

Ch. B. PRUMLER,
Acting L'and R. Austro-Hung. Consul-General.

Bombay, 20th September 1893.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held THIS DAY, a Dividend at the rate of Rupees (20) twenty per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable to the registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 72, Apollo Street, on and after the 21st instant, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th September 1893.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Madras Electric Tramways Co., Limited, will be held at the Company's Offices, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Northumberland Avenue, London, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1893, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending June 30th last.

By Order of the Board,

A. C. COLEBROOK CODD,
Secretary.

September 21st, 1893.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1893.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 5th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up

SECOND RANK

In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only

ORIGINAL BRANDS

as Smoked

THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0

Do. Zenobia " 100 " 9 0

SOLE IMPORTER :—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 13,360 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Wares Bunder, in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, close to the Tobacco Godowns, by order of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy and on account and at the risk of KHOJA CURRIMBHOY HIRJEE—

13,360 cases American Kerosine Oil "Daylight brand," in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 21, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., at the New Fores Road Fish Market, the right of collecting squatters' fees from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894 ; and such sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer ; the amount of such offer must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, as the same is knocked down to the bidder whose offer is the highest, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 21, 1893.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Dpy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th September, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1893.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th September, 1893, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 18th Day of September, 1893, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the fifth and final Dividend at the rate of eight and a quarter per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such Application the Promissory Notes or such other Vouchers as are held by them.—Dated 12th day of September 1893.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1893, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1893.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. ROTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP... ... ... £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Meade & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—

3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 6 "
4 " " " 8 "
4½ " " " 9 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. T. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. JAMES ATTIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHLE AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGNE-DELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34 "
Three "	do.	" 36 "
Five "	do.	" 40 "
Five "	Special do.	" 42 "

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three "	" 30 "

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
OMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 402, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2 Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feetle, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co. ; F. W. MADON & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. ; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 31, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

Messrs. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. | Mr. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£5,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£748,553
" 1880 .....£935,079
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1891 .....£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1851 .....£4,573,239 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1866 .....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £2,221,868

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India

IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY

THREE THINGS :

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)

II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)

III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55 ; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month ; intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 " 25 "
Rs. 16 4 0 " 30 "
Rs. 21 1 0 " 35 "
Rs. 29 0 0 " 40 "

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums : only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	96½
Commercial & Ld. Mgt.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	£9½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile Supty Brothers	4,000	100	100	10	86xd
	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	150nc
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,475
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1,125
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	295
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ivyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nc
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn.	6,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	161
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir Bezonji & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Karachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marden & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		65
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fireinsurance Co.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	200		11
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	6%	330
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	23		19 Exd
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	Rs.
Arnar	900	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45½
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	99	1000
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton reefs Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Bombay Press	600	200	200		125
Bronch City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	224
Colaba	500	1,389	1,389	20	240
East India	850	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	270
English Press				130	1,400
and Manfg.	400	250			117½
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hirgoli Press Co. Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khanghum	240	450	450	22½	350
Mahajanpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Motmull Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	415
Muncul M.	1,000	350	all	Rs. 324	217½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	107½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	900	500	500	20	59½
Sind and Punjab Co.	150	1,000	00	25	1,800
Stid	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat City ress Co., Ld.	275	200	all	20	227½
Volkart		1,000	1800	Rs. 100	960
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	500
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	64
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	87½		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		360
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,010
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49½
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dorsal Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550xd
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	640
Hinguaghat Mill	700	800	500	40	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,130
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	631
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	2,500	100	10	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Elgin Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1485
Massagon	5,000	0	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,835
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,80	100	100	12½ o.g.d	107
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,795	625	625	Rs. 15	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,165
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	940
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	2	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,305
Scoindrias	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	315 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	200	200	12½	200
Tool of India	1,250	1,000	1,000	20	300
Tweedsahi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishnukor Lukhmidas Khakar C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000		700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Re.	25-14	
China Leaf	"	25 6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-5	"
Do. do. new	"	25-1	"
Australia do.	"	25-6	
Bombay do.	"	25-4	
English Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Dreascos	"	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	94-4	
Do. 17½ do.	"	94-8	
Carolus Dollars	"	210	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	205	"
Five-Francs	"	310	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Safari arrived yesterday from Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Stolzenfels (s), for Hamburg; Kola (s), Karachi, &c.; and Ashdown (s), Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Safari entered and the s. s. Stolgenfels and Glantivy left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, per extra s. s. Marie Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day, the 21st instant.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.—His Highness Aga Khan has written to Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, promising a donation of Rs. 1,000, towards the Hindu and Mahomedan Joint Fund.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.—The match to-day will be between the Worcester Regiment and the Rangers, at 5 o'clock sharp. The winners of to-day's match will play in the final on Saturday against the Bombay Gymkhana.

A CASTE MEETING.—A meeting of the head men of the Nursinatha Bania caste was held in their temple, at Doongree Street, at 8 p. m., on Tuesday last, when it was unanimously resolved that in future it would not be compulsory on members of their caste to feed Brahmins on their holidays, but optional with the caste to do so.

THE OOKERDA KHETSEY MILL.—The Ookerda Khetsey Mill at Parel with all buildings, machinery, and appurtenances was put up for sale by public auction by Messrs. Meherji Jobanstne and Co., auctioneers, at the direction of the trustees of the estate of Ookerda Khetsey, but on account of lack of bidders the sale was postponed *sine die*.

A SUSPECTED SERVANT.—R. A. William, a fitter, residing at Dadar, reports to the police, that during his absence at work, on Monday last, someone entered his room by breaking open one of the windows and stole from a box three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, one note for Rs. 5, one sovereign, two shillings, and Rs. 21 in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 72-4. The complainant rests his suspicion upon a servant who has since absconded from Bombay.

BURGLARY AT SHAMSETT STREET.—Maganlal Poonjee, a cloth merchant, residing at Shamsett Street, has made a report to the police, that during his absence from home between the hours of 1-45 and 2-30 p. m., on the 18th inst., his room on the second floor of the house was broken into, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,075, stolen from a cupboard, which had been forced open.

DISORDERLY HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged one hundred and sixty-six rioters, including Mahomedans, Hindus, and two Parsees, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of August last in different parts of the town. All the accused pleading guilty to the charge, and promising not to behave in a like manner in the future were sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee each.

BURGLARY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.—Fatmabai, a widow, residing at Elphinstone Road, has made a report to the police that between the hours of 1 and 3 on Tuesday morning, her house was entered into by means of an opening being made in the wall at the back of the house and property, consisting of wearing apparel, copper and wooden boxes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 255, stolen. On an enquiry being made some copper and wooden boxes, of the value of Rs. 155, were found lying in a compound near the house.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TANK BUNDER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Nama Satwaji, a labourer, aged thirty years, residing at Dongree. On Tuesday last, while the deceased was engaged in raising a heavy log of timber, at Tank Bunder, with a stick, the log slipped and fell on him, fracturing several of his ribs on the left side. He was immediately taken by his fellow-workmen to the J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the case in which Hasan, *alias* Mahomed Hussein, was charged with attempting to rob a woman, named Rahabai, of a gold neck ornament. On the morning of the 19th instant, the complainant was going along the market road in company of her brother and mother-in-law. The accused went up from behind and tried to snatch a gold ornament from off her neck. She at once called out "thief, thief." The accused ran away, but was followed by the complainant's brother, who arrested him, and handed him over to the police. The charge being proved, his Worship sentenced the accused to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

LOOTING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CASHIER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Tyeb Karim and five other Mahomedans were charged with assaulting and robbing Mr. Hari N. Kelkar, cashier, G. I. P. Railway, on the 11th ultimo, was called on for hearing. But the police asked for a short adjournment as they had received a telegram from Tellicherry, and expected some part of the money robbed, to be recovered. The complainant, it is alleged, was going towards Parel, in a hack victoria, to pay the railway servants, and had with him Rs. 7,000 in cash and currency notes. On his way he was attacked by the mob, including the accused.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Nathubhai Chugganlal, against whom a warrant of arrest was issued on the 11th July last, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of four hundred rupees, was brought up from Surat and placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the aforesaid charges. The accused was employed by Amarsey Parshotum, a cloth-merchant, at Golalwady, and was given by his master goods worth four hundred rupees to be sold by him, and to return the sale proceeds to the complainant in the evening. The accused sold the goods, but appropriated the sale proceeds to his own use. The accused was identified by the complainant, and the hearing of the case was fixed for the 27th instant.

LOOTING AN EMBROIDER'S SHOP.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Coobar Udairam and another were charged with having in their possession ten embroidery caps, looted from the shop of Wazad Ali Khan, an embroider, having his shop on the Kalbadevi Road. On the second day of the late riots, the complainant's shop was broken open and property worth more than three thousand rupees was looted therefrom. On certain information received, the police subsequently went to the house of the accused, and recovered the ten caps, in respect of which they were charged. Mr. Vijayaker, who defended the first accused, said that the second accused had deposited a bundle containing the caps, with his client, and when the police called upon him to produce the bundle he readily did so. The Magistrate acquitted the first accused and sentenced the second accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.—A special general meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was held yesterday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. Cursetji Rustomji Kama, the vice-chairman of the Society, presiding. The following resolutions were carried:—"That this meeting place on record their deep sense of the loss this Society has sustained by the sad and untimely death of their late president, Mr. Kashinath Trimbuk Telang, who during the twenty-five years of his connection with the institution at first as a member, afterwards as its secretary, and lastly as its president, worked in the interest of the Society with great zeal, unremitting industry, and uncommon ability, and at the same time read at its meetings some very valuable papers in several departments of literature." "That a letter embodying the above resolution be addressed by the secretary to the late Mr. Telang's father with an expression of this Society's sympathy with his family in their bereavement."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE JEHANGIR NANABHOY GAZDAR.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, moved for a postponement of the examination of the father of the insolvent. The learned counsel read the affidavit of the grandson of Nanabhoy which among other things stated that his grandfather was paralysed and was unable to leave his bed. The learned counsel further asked for a *de bene esse* examination of the witness. His Lordship postponed the examination and made an order for the *de bene esse* examination.

RE LILADHAR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Russell, for an opposing creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with his petition. The learned counsel moved on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court which said that the insolvent had done nothing for the last two months. His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable next week. The insolvent subsequently appeared in person and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE WILLIAM TODD.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave for substituted service on one of the Marwaree creditors of the insolvent on the ground that his whereabouts were not known, though diligent search was made for him. His Lordship granted the leave as applied for.

RE VALABHDAS PREMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a month's extension of time to serve the notice of the rule granted to the insolvent on the 23rd of August last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw the petition. The extension, as applied for, was granted.

RE HAJEE SIDDICK HAJEE HABIB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for the discharge of the rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with the bearing of his petition. The learned counsel said that by an order of the Court the insolvent was sent to Penang where his mehta had absconded with the books of account. The insolvent had now returned to Bombay and was willing to proceed with his petition. The rule was accordingly discharged and the insolvent was given leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

RE MOOLJEE FAKA THAKAR.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application made by the insolvent in person to file a fresh petition. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had done nothing for the last eight months, and consequently on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court the insolvent's petition was dismissed on the last court day. His Lordship, after hearing the insolvent, said he saw no grounds to allow him to file a fresh petition.

RE SAMUEL ISSAJI PINGLE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

RE BHANJI JOOTHANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Luxmidas Bhoja; Vithaldas Thakersey and others; Ahmed Aga bin Mahomed Jafferkhan Mahalate; Nensy Nathu and Samsoodin Hoosein Dadan.

CRICKET AT BROACH.

THE ZOROASTRIAN C. C. *VS.* THE RIPON C. C.

This match was played on the 17th instant, and resulted in a win for the Z. C. C. by 11 wickets and 22 runs. Mr. A. R. Cama, the worthy captain of the Zoroastrians, winning the toss, selected to bat. The innings of the Zoroastrians realized the total of 92, Messrs. J. Mowdawalla, N. Kelawalla, and S. Ankleseria, entered into double figures 27,15, and 10, respectively. Mr. M. Munsiff, the able captain of the R. C., bowled well for his side. The fielding of the R. C. was on the whole fair. The R. C. in the first innings was dismissed for a small total of 28, and in the second innings scored 42. Messrs. Hasoomia and B. Daroowalla played well for the R. C. and scored 17 and 9, respectively, by a steady and correct cricket. Messrs. J. Mowdawalla, B. Bhroocha, and P. Clerk bowled very well for their side. In bowling, Mr. Bhroocha's performance in the first innings was a good one. He captured 5 wickets for 6 runs. In both the innings the fielding of the whole Zorastrian eleven was splendid. Messrs. N. Kelawalla and E. Kelawalla held some excellent catches. Mr. Kama displayed judgment in placing the field.

THE Z. C. C.

1st Innings.

D M Daroowalla, b Munsiff	3
R A Dolashah, run out	2
S R Ankleseria, b Munsiff	10
E F Kelawalla, c Roowalla, b Daroowalla	7
P H Clerk, b Daroowalla	3
J J Mowdawalla, b Munsiff	27
N M Kelawalla, b Dustoor, b Munsiff	15
R D Bhroocha, c Daroowalla, b Munsiff	1
K F Kapadia, run out	8
A R Cama, c Kelawalla, b Munsiff	1
J B Daroowalla, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
M C Munsiff	58	37	1	6
D A Kapadia	20	11	0	0
S R Daroowalla	45	32	1	2

Bowled 3 wide balls.

THE R. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M C Munsiff, c Kelawalla, b Clerk	3	b Mowdawalla	0
D J Daroowalla, run out	1	b Mowdawalla	0
J C Mowdawalla, c Kelawalla, b Bhroocha	1	b Mowdawalla	3
S R Daroowalla, b Clerk	0	b Clerk	2
I D Dustoor, b Bhroocha	1	b Mowdawalla	3
D A Kapadia, b Bhroocha	0	c Kelawalla, b Clerk	2
D A Roowalla, b Bhroocha	0	c Kelawalla, b Bhroocha	3
Hasoomia, b Mowdawalla	4	b Clerk	17
B J Daroowalla, c Kelawalla, b Clerk	7	b Bhroocha	9
N F Kelawalla, not out	2	b Bhroocha	0
J Doctor, c Kelawalla, b Mowdawalla	0	not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	2
Total	28	Total	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
P H Clerk	45	12	2	3		62	18	3	3
R D Bhroocha	35	6	1	5		30	10	0	3
J J Mowdawalla	10	1	1	2		35	7	1	4
N M Kelawalla	..	..	..	..		10	3	0	0

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE CASE OF OFFERING A BRIBE TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshow, applied to their Lordships to send for the papers in the case in which Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Bomonjee Cursetjee Sett to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for offering a bribe of Rs. 50 to Mr. Dyer of the Ordnance Department. Mr. Inverarity read a portion of Mr. Cooper's judgment, and in commenting upon it pointed out that it was impossible for the prisoner to have gone to the house of the complainant at Colaba and to have returned to his mill at Dadur on the morning in question. It was proved up to the hilt that the prisoner was supplying jhools of a better quality than was contracted for. The magistrate, at the end of his judgment, stated—"I think it was not the intention of the accused to induce the complainant to defraud government by passing other jhools than those the accused rightly considered the mills had contracted to supply." That being the nature of the dispute, it would be absurd on the part of the prisoner to give a bribe to a man of the position of Mr. Dyer, who had nothing to do with the deciding of a question of that sort. If, as the Magistrate said, there was no fraudulent intention on the part of the prisoner, the sentence passed upon him was monstrous. Mr. Inverarity applied that the papers in the case be sent for, and that until the appeal was heard his client should be admitted to bail.

Their Lordships after reading the judgment, ordered the accused to be liberated on bail on his executing a bond for Rs. 4,000 in his own recognizance, and two sureties for Rs. 2,000 each.

Mr. Inverarity said that the execution of a bail bond would take some time, and he accordingly offered to deposit in Court a sum of Rs. 5,000 to liberate his client on bail.

Mr. Justice Candy pointed out that the provision of the Code required the execution of a bail bond and their Lordships accordingly ordered the prisoner to be liberated on his depositing Rs. 5,000, and executing a bond for a similiar amount.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A SUIT ON A CHARTER PARTY.

VISRAM EBRAHIM AND CO. VS. THE BOMBAY AND PERSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs claimed that the defendants may be directed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 1,037-12-5 for general average contribution on their goods, and Rs. 2,296-2-6, the amount paid to the captain of the Sculptor at Mozambique, together with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 8th January 1891 till payment, and the cost of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering judgment in the case, said:—The plaintiffs are the charterers, and the defendants the owners of the s. s. Sculptor. The charter party contains only the usual conditions. The plaintiffs also shipped on board the said ship 2,000 baskets of onions, and 100 baskets of garlic, and obtained therefor the bill of lading. The cargo shipped by the plaintiffs was carried on deck and the ship encountering very severe weather, was, together with the other deck cargo, jettisoned under the circumstances detailed in the protest; and it is in regard to this jettison that the first part of the plaintiff's claim relates. They seek to recover Rs. 1,037-12-5 as general average or contribution from the defendants as the owners of the ship. In reply, the defendants contend, 1st, that the cargo was received on board at owners' risk, and so the owner, cannot claim contribution; and 2nd, that it was deck cargo and so not entitled to general average. No doubt, in the bill of lading, the goods are said to be shipped on deck at shippers' risk, all other conditions being as per charter party. I think that this is so. I am unable to hold that the defendants have proved their allegation that the clause was inserted with the plaintiffs' authority and to their knowledge. The bill of lading, therefore, does not, as between the parties, operate as a new contract or as a modification of the contract contained in the charter-party. For this proposition, the case of Ro Locarachi vs. Milburn, 18 Q. B. D., 67, is ample authority. Even if otherwise, it would appear that the words "or deck at shippers' risk" would not exclude the right of the shipper to general average contribution from the shipowners in respect of deck cargo shipped by the charterers, and necessarily jettisoned to save the ship and the rest of the cargo. (See Burton vs. English, 12 Q. B. D., 218, and Crooks vs. Allan, 5 Q. B. D., 38.) The second contention likewise fails. It is clear from the evidence on both sides that there is a practice and custom proved in this case of shipping deck cargoes, and the charter-party must be considered to contemplate such being shipped, and they were shipped. The deck cargo of the plaintiffs was therefore lawfully on board the vessel, and so becomes subject to the risk of general average. (See Johnson vs. Chapman, 35 L. J., C. P., 23.). This is also laid down in the case in 14 Appeal Cases, 601, when it is said that the exception of the case of deck cargo does not apply in those cases where, according to the established custom of navigation, such cargoes are permitted. In the present case, not only were they permitted, but they were invariably carried. The case in 7 Q. B. D., 62, is clearly distinguishable and does not apply, for there the plaintiffs' goods were loaded on a general ship, not one chartered for them, and there was no custom alleged bearing on the case. The first three issues therefore are found in the affirmative. On the 4th issue, it is contended that the general average should have been made at the port of discharge, which was Zanzibar. The charter party is silent on this point. It only says —"In case of average," the same is to be settled according to the custom, at the after-words "port of discharge" being cancelled. It seems, however, to me that it matters nothing whether the adjustment is made at Zanzibar or here, and that the plaintiffs' were perfectly at liberty to make it here. The only essential is that the value of the ship, of the cargo, and of the goods jettisoned respectively, shall be made at one and the same time and place. This has not been done in the present instance. The exhibit M. takes the value of the plaintiffs' goods as if they were delivered at Zanzibar in a sound state, whereas that of the cargo is estimated as it was when put on board in Bombay. This cannot be right. The value of both must be calculated on the same basis. As I have nothing to guide me as to what would be the value of the cargo at Zanzibar, I must take the Bombay value of plaintiffs' goods; and this will reduce the sum they can claim to, say, Rs. 260. I find accordingly on the 4th issue. The next five issues deal with the second claim of the plaintiffs. At Mozambique the plaintiffs' agent advanced to the captain of the ship Rs. 2,296-2-6, and he signed a receipt for the same on the charter party, and in which also he states that the same should be deducted out of part payment of chartered freight at Bombay. The defendants admit their liability for Rs. 486-4 only of this amount. As to the rest they contended as stated in para. 5 of the written statement (which his lordship read.) The fact of the attachment for the reason stated is admitted, but I cannot assent to the argument that the liability was of the plaintiffs and not of the defendants, and the money was paid by the plaintiffs' agent to the captain, and was by him deposited with the Consul to abide the result of the suit, in order to have the attachment removed from the ship, so that it could be allowed to proceed on its voyage. A master (it is said in Maude vs. Pollock, 155) under the general authority which he possesses, may do all things necessary for the due and proper prosecution of the voyage in which his ship is engaged. In the present case, in consequence of a passengers luggage having been thrown overboard, the ship was attached at Mozambique and detained there. Money was required to be deposited in order to enable it to proceed on its voyage. It is difficult to conceive a case of greater necessity than this, when the master was in a distant and foreign port, and had no means whatever of obtaining the money except by borrowing it. It cannot be said that it was the plaintiffs' duty to have furnished the money. The master, officers, and crew of the ship were not their servants, but the servants of the defendants, who were bound to provide a full complement of officers, seamen, &c. If, therefore, an analogous case is sought for, it will be found in the Busving (53 L. J., n. s., 554) and not in the Tungot (11 Probate Div., 21). I am of opinion that the master had full authority to bind the defendants in this matter, and find the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th issues in the affirmative accordingly. The last issue, 10th, relates to a sum of Rs. 278, which the defendants claim as demurrage for one and-a-half days at Mozambique. There is no proof of any such demurrage having been incurred or being due. Pestonjee, the defendants' secretary, has no knowledge whatever of the matter the charter party provides that demurrage shall be paid to the master day by day, and the exhibit S. shows that some demurrage was paid. No more appears to be due. I therefore decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 260 plus Rs. 2,296-2-6, making Rs. 2,556-2-6 with interest at 6 per cent., from date of suit to this date, and costs, including those reserved, and 6 per cent., on Judgment.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

SAVAKSHAW DHUNJEEBHOY VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, applied on behalf of the defendant for a rule *nisi* for a review of judgment recently delivered by his lordship in the above matter, and for an interim stay of execution of the decree in the meantime. Mr. Macpherson having stated to his lordship the substance of affidavits filed in the matter,

His lordship granted the application, intimating at the same time that Rs. 500 awarded as damages to the plaintiff in the case should be paid into court.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 27⅛; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 106¾. A further sum of about £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ¼ per cent., to 6⅜; that on short London Bills being unchanged at 2⅜ per cent. A further advance of ⅛d. took place in the price of Bar Silver at 34⅛d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £66. In New York, Silver was ½ cent. dearer, at 75½ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having advanced to the same extent, at 4·85½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London in India remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 98½ *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was again a shade easier, at fcs. 25·27.

No. 1 Club Wheat is quoted by Reuter, at 28s. 3d. per 492 lbs., business being done for Dunkirk, for this and or next month's shipment. Also Linseed, at 42s. per 416 lbs., buyers, for this and or next month's shipment to Havre; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, at 39s. 9d.; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 38s.; and Bombay Rapeseed, at 25s. 6d., buyers; for 416 lbs., for this and or next month's shipment to Antwerp.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The Manchester Market was hardening.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday quiet and unchanged. The number of bales offered at this sale is 21,000.

A further decline of ¼ cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8¼ cents; and December Futures were 3 points lower, at 8-23 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this new season's arrivals of the crop, and the figures for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	17,000	22,000	44,00
Three days' do. ...	46,000	64,000	127,000
Since 1st instant ...	133,000	209,000	416,000

There has been more business doing in our local Cotton Market to-day, and the feeling has been steady; but prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 100 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 181; and 1,000 Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 205; while the Mills have taken 100 bales each of Mowra, at Rs. 198; Khandwa, at Rs. 196; and Untni, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet, with a small export business passing, and prices entirely unchanged.

SEEDS continue to be taken by shippers to a moderate extent, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	474	bales.
Wheat	6,785	cwts.
Linseed	1,787	"
Rapeseed	3,030	"
Poppyseed	1,095	"
Castorseed	1,260	"
Rice	22,255	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Cargo has been booked by the Rubattino line, from January to June shipment at 16s. 9d. to 18s. 6d. for ton; and business has been done for October shipment to Dunkirk, at 18s. per cent.

EXCHANGE The market has been depressed to-day, and with but little doing either way, practically, the chief business reported being some more sales of silver, for October shipment, the enquiry for this metal, which has latterly fallen off, having again revived somewhat. Bank remittance opened at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-8 for Demand and 1s. 3 5-32d. for January transfer of Telegraphic, at what it has remained throughout the day, only a moderate business having been reported. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 5-16d. for September-October delivery, and 1s. 3 3-8 for January-February, have been the quotations, but with little offering, and before the close, 1s. 3 9-32d. was done for ready Paper; and in the uncertainty as to the next move of the Secretary of State's financial advisers, the market closed flat as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d	"
Francs do.	1·61 to 1·61½d.	"

with Bank Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 3 5-32d. for 1894; and Credits, for January, at 1s. 3⅜d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last evening's closing rates for Fours were quoted at opening; but a decline of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. took place thereafter, and 104 13-16 for cash, and 104 11-16 and 104⅝ for the near and more distant accounts, respectively, were named in a quiet but steady market. Rates rallied again before the close, however, and left off at yesterday evening's level and 97⅛ quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES may be called stagnant, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 7 in Delhi and Northern Flour Mill Shares, an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mercantile, ; Rs. 7½ in Munmar; and a decline of Rs. 25 on Volkart's Press shares; and an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas, and Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit Mill Scrip.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenariffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil completely suspended in consequence of political troubles.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo, at or about 2 p. m., on the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th September, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	6	0 p.m.	14	47
Teheran	20	2	6 p.m.	...	33
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 20th September, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
" Madras	...	58	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th September, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,25,000	1,80,000	4,000	3,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	108	2	185
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	10,88,142	15,32,638	37,758	26,58,538
Total for 10 weeks..	12,13,142	17,12,638	41,758	29,67,538
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,02,636	1,31,636	5,606	2,39,928
Per mile of Ry do.	61	79	3	143
Total to corresponding date do.	11,08,692	18,71,952	56,144	30,36,693

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,072
Decrease to date ..... " 94,160

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

DEATH.

MARKWICK—September 7, at Reynold's Hotel, Karachi, Letitia, the beloved wife of A E Markwick, aged 49 years and 11 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLIES—September 13, at Darjeeling, the wife of A E Allies, of Glenburn, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—September 14, at Chuckea, Sewan, Sarun, the wife of Somerled MacDonald, of a son.

RAINHAM—September 11, at Gya, the wife of W J Rainham, of a son.

WILLIAMS—September 15, at Ishapore, the wife of Captain C A Muspratt Williams, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TWEEDIE—MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS—September 16, at St Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, by the Revd Charles McArthur, M A, assisted by the Rev E L Jennings, M A, Vicar of St Stephens and Thomas eldest son of James Tweedie, of Quarter and Rachan, Perthshire N B Esq, J P, D L, and of Hazrapore, Jessore, to Emily Sophia, second daughter of Major-General Muspratt-Williams, of Fernerat, Cheltenham.

WHITBY—HINDHAUGH—September 11, at the M E Church, Allahabad, by the Revd R Clancy, Charlotte Florence, eldest daughter of Walter Hindhaugh, E I Railway, to Robert J L Whitby, E I Railway.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—September 11, at Cliffton Cottage Dalhousie, Major George Blake, late Bengal Unattached List (Retired).

CLERK—September 17, at the residence of Mr W D St Leger, Nungumbaukum, Helen Lily, the infant daughter of Claude Louis and Lily Clerk, aged 11 months and 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

IF the Amir of Afghanistan be ill-advised enough, as he is said to be, to get extracts from the English and Anglo-Indian papers respecting the affairs of his God-given kingdom to be sent to him for perusal, he will be sorely puzzled by the oracular pronouncement of the *Times* which has been telegraphed by *Reuter*. He will be considerably perplexed by the opening statement, that while his fidelity to the British Alliance is undoubted, certain of his wishes must be resisted, so that he may not weaken our frontier. Which of his wishes must be resisted? His undoubted wish that the railway that has been made to New Chaman, which he holds to be in Afghan territory, should not be pushed on to Kandahar, has been long familiar to all who follow with attention the literature of the Afghan controversy. Lord Roberts conceived the Kandahar extension to be required in the interest of the Amir himself; the Amir did not take the same view of its urgency. The difference of opinion led to considerable coldness, and there is little doubt had a good deal to do with the illness and pre-occupation which forced his Highness, much against his will, to put off the Conference with the late Commander-in-Chief, the proposal for which was welcomed with so much effusion. Lord Roberts is no longer in India, and Sir Mortimer Durand is now on his way to confer with the Ruler of Afghanistan. Does the vague and mysterious utterance of the *Times* refer to the projected extension of the railway to Kandahar? The Amir, it is true, has some other wishes, pertaining to the unusual activity of British Political Officers in the debatable country between Afghanistan and British India. The Amir on his side showed a disposition to emulate this activity in districts which rightly or wrongly he regarded as within the sphere of Afghan influence. But by common consent this source of unprofitable anxiety and injurious suspicion has been minimised, instead of being magnified out of all reason. The Amir's natural wishes to be allowed to receive the machine guns which he purchased for £150 a piece in England, and were detained *en route* in India, have been met. The guns have been found not to be really so heavy as they were at first supposed to be, and the well-nigh insuperable difficulties in the way of transporting such bulky cases, have been overcome. What then are the wishes of the Amir which must now be resisted by Sir Mortimer Durand? The world at large would give something to know. The *Times* adds that it is necessary to convince his Highness that he has nothing to fear from the "supposed forward policy" of Great Britain, provided he adheres loyally to his agreement with us—is not his loyalty undoubted? He is also asked to abstain from affording Russia "any pretext to resume the offensive." How long is it since the leading journal declared that the "forward school"—the military party at Simla,—had obtained a dangerous ascendency, and that it was the duty of the Viceroy to keep them well in hand? Is this article intended to reassure the Amir, and make him understand that the object of the forward policy was simply to restrain his Highness from furnishing Russia with a pretext to "resume the offensive?" That must be the object of this remarkable article, which taken in connection with that which appeared scarce a year since in the same columns, can have no other purpose than to persuade the Military Party in Simla and the Amir in Kabul to keep out of mischief—if they can.

Since it is again whispered, though possibly without any good grounds, that one of the objects of the mission to the Amir is to bring about an understanding or agreement with a view to the extension of the Sind Peshin Railway to Kandahar, it may be as well to take stock of the reasons which led the Duke of Devonshire, when Lord Hartington and the Secretary of State for India, to decide that it was better to leave that city to its own devices. In a despatch dated November 11, 1880, the Secretary of State pointed out that the experiment of entrusting the government of Kandahar to a semi-independent Wali, with his own troops, supplied with arms by the Government of India, had broken down. The advance of Ayub Khan from Herat was sufficient to detach from their allegiance nearly the whole of the Wali's troops. Shere Ali Khan himself, "much depressed" had to seek refuge with the British force, serious symptoms of disaffection having become manifest throughout the country. This was not imputed to the luckless Wali by his lordship as a fault. It was fully recognised that his position was difficult from the outset "as a mere nominee of the British Government," and that if restored he could never be more than a merely nominal ruler "absolutely dependent on the support of British troops." A repetition of that experiment was regarded by Lord Hartington and the Government as quite out of the question. It, therefore, became necessary to consider whether it was advisable to annex Kandahar, and hold it by a British garrison, it being hopeless to establish our influence there by means of a subsidised Native ruler visibly dependent on British support. Lord Hartington observed that it was not contended by the advocates of the retention of Kandahar that it was necessary to establish a military post or a military protectorate on account of anything in our relations with the powerful tribes who inhabit that city and the neighbouring provinces. Occupation was recommended as a measure of defence against Russia which was supposed at that time to menace the security of our frontier. "Sharing the opinions of the most eminent Indian statesmen of past and present times, and up to a very recent date of every Minister of the Crown responsible for Indian policy," the Government thirteen years ago decided that there then existed no such apprehension of danger as would justify the taking of measures which would forthwith have led to heavy additions to the military expenditure, and imposed a constant strain on the native army. There was, besides, the certainty of future complications and difficulties. As for the advances of the Russian frontier, they had been foreseen and deliberately considered by Lord Lawrence and other statesmen—amongst whom must be included Sir Henry Norman—who had strongly counselled the Government against a policy of military extension. While the consequences of the Russian approach were remote—and in the thirteen years which have since elapsed the menace has not become more imminent—the consequences of any interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan had been once again realised. It had been shown that the Afghans possessed no military organisation capable of preventing a British force from occupying at will any position in the country which it was desired to occupy, "but the difficulties of permanent occupation or of supporting by a military force any Government imposed on the people by the British power have been exemplified to the fullest extent." The large force that had occupied Kabul and the neighbouring country, and guarded the communications through the Khyber Pass, scarcely sufficed to enable the administration to be carried on in the small portion of territory actually occupied. The experiment of supporting a semi-independent Wali at Kandahar involved still greater sacrifices; so much was that half-way house to annexation discredited that no one recommended it any longer. The demand was that Kandahar must be annexed and administered directly by the Government of India.

What that course would have entailed, Lord Hartington set forth with great clearness. Kandahar is not of itself worth holding; its value is derived from its strategic position. Whatever Power occupies Kandahar will be involved in endless embarrassments and complications if the country extending in one direction towards Persia and Herat, and in the other towards the dominions ruled from Kabul, be not also held. The possession of Kandahar would necessarily involve at the very least the military occupation and the civil administration of Furrah in the one direction, and Khelat-i-Ghilzai in the other. The minimum force required for the permanent occupation of those positions and guarding the lines of occupation, would be twenty thousand men. "Attempts have been made," wrote Lord Hartington, "to prove that the rule of the British Government would be willingly accepted by the inhabitants of Kandahar; but it is admitted by almost all those who are most competent to form an opinion, that the mass of the inhabitants of the territory which it would be necessary to annex would be bitterly opposed to the loss of their independence, and to the Government of a power alien in race and religion. Sir Henry Norman estimated the cost of the military occupation of Kandahar at £1,400,000 per annum. Had Kandahar been annexed thirteen years ago, the cost to India, exclusive of contingent wars and other accidents, would have been £18,200.000—a high price for a very bad bargain. On the other hand, if the military occupation of Kandahar should at any time become necessary for the defence of India, whatever strategic advantages the position might offer would be greatly enhanced by its occupation, with the approval of the population, as a step towards the preservation of their own independence against the actual invasion of another power. From this point of view it was decided that Kandahar should be restored to Afghanistan; a course deemed the more advisable as it would afford the Amir the only means of establishing his authority in Herat. We have in this well-considered and weighty presentation of the facts sufficient to guide us in forming an opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of the proposal to induce or compel the Amir to give an unwilling sanction to the prolongation of the railway from New Chaman to Kandahar. If the line be made through the Amir's dominions with a terminus at Kandahar, it will be necessary to ensure its safety by military precautions. Will these be entrusted to Abdul Rahman's regulars? If so, will the railway be a British line or an Afghan line? It can scarcely be supposed that eighty lakhs of Indian money will be expended on a line over which the Government of India will have no control. If the railway be under Indian control, what will be the political effect on Afghan opinion if Indian troops and Indian police are employed to make it good? It does not seem expedient to raise so many thorny questions in order to lay down forthwith a railway, which, if the necessity for it ever becomes pressing, can be constructed in less than two months.

NOTHING has kept pace with the times more than the art of advertising, and one of the best illustration of this fact is to be found in a splendidly-got-up pamphlet, issued by the South British Insurance Co., entitled "Rural New Zealand," a copy of which has been forwarded to us by the local agent. The printing and illustration are works of art, and it is addressed to her Most Gracious Majesty in the form of a petition. It is written by Mr. John Houghton, barrister of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and showeth that the Colony has a temperate climate, is adapted for rearing and perpetuating the British race, that large sums of money are spent on useful institutions, and that a grievance has arisen because many of her Majesty's subjects are not sufficiently informed of its possibilities and resources. Lord Onslow has said "A colony which, with a population no bigger than that of Liverpool, exports £10,000,000 in a year, cannot be in a very bad way. It offers an enormous field for the investment of capital by small men." The author proceeds to justify these words, and tells the world that there are few better climates in the world than that enjoyed by New Zealand where naturally fruit and all vegetation are plentiful. Taking it all in all it is "a land that the Lord thy God careth for." The towns are well established, have gas, good water, good streets, libraries, universities, and churches. The author assures his readers that £550 is a sufficient capital for a man to commence farming three hundred acres, and out of that he may reasonably expect a net profit of £226 a year. Sheep-rearing is one of the staple industries of the colony, and last year eighteen and a-half millions of sheep were exported, wool of the value of over four millions sterling, frozen mutton over one million, and other products of the sheep five and a-half millions. In cattle, Mr. Houghton says the colony is second to none in the world. One naturally when hearing of the virtues of this country and asks a question about that well-known pest, the rabbit. What the chronicler of the facts about Rural New Zealand says is this: "In a journey of 1,500 miles pheasants we have seen, lots of them; wild ducks and black swans in plenty, and the blue swamp turkey has twitched his white tail feathers as he carefully picked his way across a swamp, disdaining to quicken his pace for so mean a thing as a passing train. Snakes never, nor harmful beast of any kind. One rabbit we did see—but only one. The fact is, the rabbit fears the plough. Up in the mountain ranges where the plough does not go, the battle goes on. We poison, trap, shoot, and kill him with dogs and ferrets, by tens of thousands, but from the plough that turns his burrow inside out he keeps a respectful distance. To the agriculturist in the low lands he is not much trouble." Concluding his remarkably interesting and valuable pamphlet, the writer says: "People in England are looking for investment. They look in the wrong place. Not on the Stock Exchange of London will they find it. In the fertile lands of New Zealand will they find an investment that will give them a reward for their capital and labour and for the intelligent superintendence of that of others.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to some of the expedients which are employed to traverse the desire of the Government to create a stable currency at 1s. 4d. the rupee Besides the large importations of silver effected to defeat the faint and tentative efforts of the Secretary of State to fix a minimum for his Council Bills, rupee paper is employed for the same purpose, being exported to London and re-imported according to the turn of the market. "Veritas" suggests that the Government should checkmate these endeavours to bear Councils and drive down exchange, by announcing that from the 1st April next the interest on Government paper, enfaced in London, will be paid at a minimum rate of 1s. 4d., to the rupee, or higher if the market rate require it. This expedient is recommended as a certain means of restoring the confidence of the public in the reality of the determination of Government to fix a minimum of sixteen pence. As a further step in that direction, it is recommended that the Government should announce that after giving three months' notice, all rupee paper in London will be converted at one shilling and five pence, or at one shilling and six pence, if the latter be the market rate. The result, it is argued, would be that no one would send rupee paper back to India, since it would be more profitable to keep it in London either as an investment or for sale. But what would happen, if, contrary to expectation, the rupee did not rise by the 1st April to 1s. 4d., or at a subsequent date to 1s. 5d.? The Government would be in a similar plight to that which results from making their military and civil non-domiciled officers a present of a crore of rupees which is not in the Treasury. But the scheme is worth examining on its merits.

THE firm of Visram, Ebrahim and Co., Khoja merchants, brought a suit in the High Court against the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company to recover Rs. 1,037-2-6, for general average contribution on their goods which were shipped on board the defendant's vessel, the Sculptor, and were jettisoned; and Rs. 2,296-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Indian Budget will be presented to the House of Commons to-night.

THE UGANDA QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Buxton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question said, that the action of Sir Gerald Portal at Uganda in nowise prejudiced the final decision of the Government as to whether the occupation was permament or temporary.

AFFAIRS IN MASHONALAND.

During the debate in the Commons, last night, on Supply, Mr. Buxton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, admitted that the situation in Mashonaland was daily becoming graver, but he hoped that a peaceful settlement would be arrived at. In the meantime, he advised the Chartered South African Company to press on their preparations so as to make victory a certainty if attacked.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The *Times* City article of to-day states that the Indian Government has disposed to various Banks of eight hundred thousand pounds of the former issue of Debentures. The article adds that there has been a plentiful supply of remittances offering in the market since the closing of the Indian Mints.

A PRINCELY DONATION.

Mr. Jehanghier Readymoney on the eve of his returning to Bombay has made the princely donation of two lakhs of rupees to the Imperial Institute. This munificent gift is highly appreciated here.

THE SHERMAN ACT REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 20.

The debate in the Senate on the Sherman Act Repeal Bill continues. Senator Dubois of Idaho yesterday expressed the resolve of the Silver men to resort to every expedient for opposing the Repeal.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Information received this morning concerning the Mission is exceedingly favourable, and there is no reason to believe any rumours to the contrary, which should be discredited, as it causes anxiety.

Another report received to-day, concerning the Mission, states that everything continues well.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

The Kabul Mission reached Landikhana at 8 a.m., on Wednesday and was there met by the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, General Ghulam Haidar with an Afghan escort.

Colonel Mahomed Aslam Khan with all the available Khyber Rifles escorted Sir Mortimer Durand to the Frontier and gave him a parting salute. Since the Mission left Jamrud on the 16th it has been solely guarded by the Khyber Rifles without any British troops, and it now passes into Afghan hands.

THE HONOUR AND GLORY MATCH.

The Honor and Glory Match has been won by the team of the Wiltshire Regiment at Nowgong who, shooting with the Lee Metford, made 852 points; the 14th Bengal Infantry at Fyzabad with 839 points were second; and the 26th Punjab Infantry, at Jhelum, third, with 829 points.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

A Wing of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, stationed at Nowgong, wins the Honour and Glory match with 852 points; other scores are:—4th Bengal Infantry, 830 points; 26th Punjab Infantry and Dehra station team, 829 points; the Corps of Guides, 828 points; and 1st Batallion Hampshire Regiment, 824 points.

THE STAMP ACT.

The Bill to adapt to British India certain portions of the English Stamp Act, 1891, with respect to sea insurance, will probably be introduced at the meeting of the Council after that of the 21st inst.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Sub-Committee has finished the discussion on goods receipts, and will report their decision to the full Conference now discussing the rules regarding interchange of stock on State and Companies' Railways.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

When full replies are received from the Local Governments regarding the Simultaneous Examinations question, it will be considered almost immediately in the Legislative Council before the Government reach Calcutta.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy will go into the interior at the end of the month, accompanied by Captain Harboard.

SECRETARY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

It has been settled that Colonel Home acts for Mr. O'Callaghan as Secretary, Public Works Department, when the latter takes privilege leave. Mr. Vincent will officiate for Colonel Home so far as Deputy Secretary's duties are concerned.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON.

Captain Johnson, 36th Sikhs, Commanding the Sikh Force, employed by the British Central African Company, has been severely wounded by the Arabs who attempted to assassinate him. He was according to last accounts well on the way to recovery, though suffering from five separate wounds.

SCIENCE DEGREES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 20.

The Madras Government has invited the Senate of the University to consider the establisament of the General Science Degree or Special Degree in Agriculture.

THE BANGALORE CUP.

The Bangalore Cup at the South Indian Rifle meeting has been won by the first battalion Cheshire Regiment; the Madras Railway Volunteers coming second. This coveted trophy has been for many years carried off by Volunteer Regiments.

LADIES' RIFLE COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

In the Rifle Competition, at the Ladies' Rifle Range, this morning—50 yards bounding-tiger and 100 yards creeping cheetah—the first prize for the best aggregate score was won by Major VonDonop with 30. Miss Pottinger won the second prize with a score of 34; Mrs. Burder, 33. H. E. Lady Harris also shot well. The firing was very steady throughout.

THE GAEKWADI VATANDARS' MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 20.

Gaekwadi vatandars in large numbers flocked from every quarter and from the far off ends of the raj here to attend the meeting, in spite of heavy rain. Letters and telegrams of sympathy were received, and Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the vatandars dispersed yesterday, after three days' work, to meet again after his Highness' return.

PRESIDENCY *VS.* PARSEES.

VICTORY OF THE PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

A good deal of rain fell last night, making the wicket too slippery to play on till noon. The Parsees then continued their first innings. Bapasola and M.D. Kanga went to the wickets first to face the bowling of Sinclair and John. In the first over Kanga made four off John, Kanga making two next. Bapasola was caught at long-field off by Captain S. Smith in the following over. Mistry next went in, and scored two at once. After two maiden overs, Mistry gave an easy catch to Greig, which he missed. Both batsmen played cautiously until 60 was telegraphed, when Mistry was caught out by Smith after making eight runs. Chenoy next partnered Kanga when Greig took on the bowling from John. Kanga scoring off his first ball. Chenoy was easily caught by his bowler Greig, when his score had reached seven. The innings was finished in less than one hour. The Parsees followed on, having 109 runs to the bad, Captain Barton and Mr. Greig bowling. Two maidens were bowled, when Godrez was caught in the slips by Greig, in the fourth over. Barton cleanbowled M. D. Kanga, when he had compiled five runs. D. E. Mody next joined D. D. Kanga, but was soon caught by Barton in the slips (33-3-4). B. C. Machliwala went in next, but D. D. Kanga was well caught by Smith before the tiffin bell rang (33-4-16). After tiffin D. C. Daruwala joined Machliwala. The latter after making eleven was smartly caught at mid-off by Greig, off Barton. Bapasola went in next, and made one off Barton. After three maiden overs, Bapasola got a good three. Captain Cox missed a hard catch at cover-point, off Bapasola. Newnham replaced Sinclair, and his first ball gave Daruwala 3. Bapasola was caught by Greig off Newnham's second ball. R. E. Mody snicked a three off Newnham. Daruwala was cleaned-bowled by Barton, (68-7-10). R. E. Mody was soon bowled by Barton for 7 runs. Patel joined Mistry, and was caught out. Chenoy, who followed on was caught by Geoghegan on a ball from Newnham for a duck. The game finished at four o'clock amidst great applause. The Parsees were evidently not so strong as was anticipated, Bapasola, who was much relied on making a poor show. The teams were photographed with Lord Harris in the group at tiffin time.

The score was as follows:—

PRESIDENCY.

	1st Innings.
Dr Trask, c R Mody, b Kanga	75
Mr Troup, c Machliwala, b Chenoy	8
Mr Greig, c Machliwala, b Mistry	2
Mr Sprott, b Mistry	0
Mr Johnson, c Godrez, b Mistry	26
Mr Newnham, ht wt, b Mistry	8
Captain Cox, not out	43
Captain Smith, c Chenoy, b Kanga	0
Mr John, c Mistry, b Kanga	0
Captain Barton, c Mistry, b Kanga	0
Mr Sinclair, c Mistry, b Kanga	4
Extras	12
Total	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mistry	160	53	9	3
Machliwala	40	22	3	0
Chenoy	105	36	6	1
M Kanga	59	26	4	5
Godrez	25	9	2	0
Bapasola	50	26	2	0

PARSEES.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Patel, c Greig, b Sinclair	0	not out	0	
Godrez, c John, b Sinclair	7	c Greig, b Barton	4	
D D Kanga, c Sinclair, b John	16	c Smith, b Barton	16	
D E Mody, b Sinclair	0	c Barton, b Sinclair	4	
Daruwala, b John	1	b Barton	10	
Machliwala, c Greig, b John	1	c Greig, b Barton	11	
R E Mody, b Sinclair	0	b Barton	7	
M D Kanga, not out	20	b Barton	5	
N C Bapasola, c Smith, b John	1	c Greig, b Newnham	7	
K M Mistry, c Smith, b Sinclair	8	b Newnham	3	
Chenoy, c and b Greig	7	c Geoghegan, b Newnham	0	
Extras	8	Extras	7	
Total	75	Total	74	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sinclair	100	27	8	5	55	15	4	1
John	85	34	7	4	..	..	..	..
Greig	11	6	0	1	50	16	7	0
Barton	...	...	...	...	120	27	11	6
Newnham	...	...	...	...	15	9	0	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here yesterday afternoon.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 20.

H. M. S. Marathon arrived to-day from Rodrigues.

The Anchor Line s.s. Persia arrived at Marseilles on the 19th instant, from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market hardening.	
2½ per cent. Consols	97 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	34½

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

A REMEDY FOR CURRENCY PERPLEXITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Suggestions have been made to enable the Government to carry out its new currency scheme; *i.e.*, selling its council drafts in London at 1s. 4d. per rupee. An import duty on silver has been recommended, and may possibly be found to be necessary, but from what one can learn Indian Government Securities require also to be taken into serious consideration, being used as they are very largely as a remittance to India in preference to buying Council drafts. Want of confidence, however, in the ability of the Government to carry out its programme, does more mischief than everything else put together, and the question then naturally arises, how is that confidence to be restored. A very reasonable answer is that the Government should declare a policy that would show the public that it has confidence in itself first, and as its aim is a 1s. 4d. rupee, it should begin by stating that from 1st April next, the interest on its rupee loans in England will be at 1s. 4d. (as a minimum) or current rate of exchange of above that, reserving to itself its right to pay off the said loans then registered in London for payment of interest in England at three months' notice at a fixed rate of 1s. 5d. or 1s. 6d. per rupee. The public will then begin to regain confidence, and not before, and the Government would at the same time probably find a means of extricating itself from its present perplexity.—Yours, &c.,

September 20. VERITAS.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE ELEVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A plain fact must be brought to the notice of the public at large, that the team represented by Mr. J. M. Patel, is not a Parsee Representative Eleven, because it does not number many of the good cricketers, such as Mr. Writer, K. Vakil, Ayrton, Gagrat, Cooper, and several others, some of whom refused to play for some reason or other, whilst others were never requested to join in this Presidency match, or if at all they were asked to be present in Poona ground, and there, if it suited this gentleman's fancy, they were to be selected, to which they refused.

It seems (as might be gathered from such a mode of selection) that the Bombay and other Gymkhanas have vested in Mr. P. J. M. Patel the sole, absolute power of selecting such Parsee representative elevens without even consulting the captains of such teams, and if such really be the case, Mr. J. M. Patel will again have to beat about the bush, as he had to do at 12 o'clock on the morning of Monday last, the result of which will speak for itself.

This team contains many new colts, and it might be interpreted by the public that they were given a chance of showing their cricket, but it must be plainly declared that they were only picked up at a certain place when the team could not be got up.

The proper authorities will do Parsee cricketers a boon, if the power of selection be handed over to the control of a selected body of Parsees and Europeans who, should have the only power of putting in a representative eleven upon the statistical career of each player.—Yours, &c.,

TRUE MASCOTTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HERE is another instance, says a Native paper, illustrating the fact, that if the officials were so minded they might stop any the most serious riot by a little tact. The ancient city of Kanauj, in Farrukabad District, was the scene of great excitement and bustle on the 6th and 7th of this month. A serious riot was apprehended between the Hindus and Mahomedans, on the occasion of the former taking out a procession in honour of local festival. The dispute was not that the procession was an innovation on the part of the Hindus, but as to the route that it should take, the Mahomedans objecting to its passing through their Iman-chauk. Timely information, however, had been given to the Magistrate of the district, Mr. Pike, by Sayed Mohammad Matin, the Tehsildar of Kanauj, and he was soon on the scene. Mr. Pike acted promptly in the matter; and, by his tact and temper, succeeded in getting the procession passed quietly and peacefully, which would otherwise have terminated in serious disturbances. Mr. Pike left the town amidst the shouts of "Jai-Jai Collector Sahib ki." Sayed Mohammad Matin, the Tehsildar, though a Mahomedan, left no stone unturned in bringing about the settlement, and behaved very impartially in the matter all along.

THE two Maxim guns that are being sent to Chilas have parapet mountings, an ingenious arrangement by which they can be used in the defence of forts, while at the same time their usefulness in the open is not impaired. A skilled European artificer will be sent to Chilas, so that the guns may be kept in sound working order.

NOTHING so far is known officially by the Government of India regarding the supposed intention of the Secretary of State to borrow £5,000,000, as stated in the Times. Lord Kimberley must, of course, require money by this time, as Council bills have not been sold for so long. By the way the *Pioneer* thinks the decline in consols and the rise in rupee paper make the rumour of the gold loan in no way more probable. They only show that the commercial world anticipate that the Secretary of State will choose the course which is obvious. No doubt, if His Lordship holds out and refuses to throw away Councils—and as each week passes, the presumption is stronger that this resolution has been taken—it is difficult to see what other plan is possible.

The Government of Bengal have recommended to the Government of India that Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac's service should be extended from November to the end of March, in view of the importance of his being on the spot during the forthcoming visit of the Opium Commission. Looking to the many years' experience which Mr. Rivett-Carnac possesses of the Opium Department, while his brother Agent in Behar, is compatively a novice, it would seem absurd to put an absolutely new man into the Benares post, just as the whole system of Government monopoly and manufacture is to be subjected to a searching inquiry. This is in short, writes a contemporary, one of the cases where the power of granting an extension of service may obviously be exercised to the public benefit, and the Government of India will no doubt see the matter in this light.

YET another complaint reaches the *Pioneer* regarding the manner in which the exchange compensation allowance is being granted. In this case it is mounted officers of the British Service who consider themselves ill-used. Their horse and office allowance are deducted from the sums which they receive monthly, and then compensation is allowed on half the amount remaining. They do not draw consolidated pay, but income is income however it accrues, and the cavalry and artillery officers look upon these allowances as part and parcel of their monthly stipend. Thus an officer drawing Rs. 800 per month finds he can only remit about half of Rs. 620. If anyone needs compensation, he does certainly. Six years ago he could get a remount from the Stud for Rs. 500: now he has to pay Rs. 900. His saddlery, which he must get from home, costs him almost as much again as when the rupee was really worth two shillings; corn is much dearer, and syces' wages have risen. No wonder that he grumbles when he sees others, whose pay is consolidated reaping the full advantages of compensation while he is "cut" certain allowances. When will Government learn the impolicy of allowing all the grace of a concession to be whittled away by the grasping tendencies of the Finance and Accounts Officers?

ANENT the discussion regarding the derivation of the word "Peg," may I suggest writes a correspondent to a contemporary, a very possible solution. Yesterday afternoon at the club I was talking to a young and beautiful lady while the rest of the men, instead of doing their duty to the fair sex, were lounging round the peg-table. "What are those men doing there?" Said my fair companion indignantly. "Drinking pegs" I replied softly "What, pigs?" she exclaimed. Now I contend may not the very same idea have occurred to some fair haired Saxon maiden long ago, and the epithet, first applied to the animal, have been transferred to the drink. The exchange of vowels is of course a mere detail.

ON the evening of the 12th instant some 15 or 20 coolies working on the Kohala cart bridge near Topa, assaulted three British officers of Lower Topa, wounding one of them. Seven coolies were subsequently arrested on the spot, but the remainder, who are supposed to be the active assailants, had decamped, and the police have not yet succeeded in arresting them. The hearing of the case against the seven men was fixed for Thursday in the Assistant Commissioner's Court, and the contractor of the coolies has engaged pleaders for the defence. The statement made by the arrested coolies is as follows. On the evening of the 12th they were engaged in cooking their food under a bridge near Topa, when three "soldiers," as they supposed them to be, began to throw stones at them, and at last when one of the stones struck a cooly on the head all of them assaulted the "soldiers." The story appears about as unlikely as it well could be.

THE suit, arising out of the failure of the Himalaya Bank, which was brought by the Chiodettis against Mr. C. Wilson as a Director of the Bank, was dismissed on the 14th instant with costs, the court holding that a Director is in no sense a "trustee" for the creditors, the transaction between a depositor and a bank being an ordinary transaction of loan. It was further held that the plaintiffs had no right of suit. As to the charge of conspiracy which the plaintiffs alleged, the judgment says:—"Mr. Moss's knowledge cannot be imputed to Mr. Wilson, and the latter is not responsible for any fraud or misrepresentation made to the Chiodettis to which he was not a party . . . There is nothing to show that Mr. Wilson knew of the Chiodettis' deposit, or that he conspired with Mr. Moss to prevent the payment of it. The plain fact is that the Chiodettis were induced by Mr. Moss out of consideration for him to forbear pressing for their deposit. Mrs. Wilson did not forbear, and she got her money."

SUCCESSFUL trials are stated to have been made at Shoeburyness with a new mechanical time fuze, the invention of a Mr. Thompson, Surveyor-General of Customs. The action of the fuze depends on the number of revolutions, which are practically a fixed quantity for a given range, and can of course be calculated beforehand. Externally, the fuze is a brass case about an inch long and three quarters of an inch in diameter, which is screwed into the head of the shell in the ordinary manner. Around the head of the fuze is a scale by which it is set, and from the front projects a little metal staff bearing a strip of metal in the shape of a flag. The flag is fixed to the staff, which is free to revolve in the fuze body. When the shell is fired the pressure of the air keeps the flag in a fixed position, and the fuze and shell rotate round the staff, setting in motion a clock work arrangement, which liberates the firing pellet when the number of revolutions for which the fuze is set have been completed. The description sounds more complicated than the thing really is, and conveys an impression of delicacy likely to be deranged in the limber box over rough ground, but the idea is unquestionably sound, and promises a marked improvement in shrapnell fire—if it stands the rough tests of practice.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HOBDAY, Commissary-General, Bombay circle, has proceeded to England on three months' leave. During his absence, Major Dobbs, Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, officiates as Commissary-General. During Colonel Hobday's short regime he has turned everything upside down, says the Lahore paper, upset former practices, transferred the Parsi head clerks all over the country, placed the Deputy Commissaries in independent charge of small stations, stopped the flour mills at Poona, Aden and Karachi, given a three years' contract for flour to Bombay firm right off his own bat, greatly to the consternation of the Military Accounts Department and the Bombay Government, without calling for tenders in the open market or in any intimating to the public that he was going to do so; stopped departmental supplies of meat, and has freely given contracts for three and five year periods. He has given enlarged powers to Chief Commissariat Officers, assimilating everything Bombay to Bengal procedure, altering Army Regulations, India, Volume V, so that its most devoted students will hardly recognise it; turning away all native meat agents, &c., and replacing them by European Victualing Sergeants, and making other changes in the Department too numerous to mention. He has placed an officer on special duty to study the grass business, and get officers commanding mounted corps to undertake grass farming, has employed a native auctioneer to take charge of the grass operations in the neighbourhood of Poona, and otherwise assist him; and has now turned his attention to the Commissariat system of keeping and rendering accounts by sending one of his subordinates to study the accounts system in the Eastern and Western circles. In making all these changes, he claims considerable economies, which, however, at present must be taken *cum grani*. Never has a new broom swept so clean or so well. Benighted Madras should now experience a little of his energy. It would be for the public weal.

"DIOGENES" writes to the *Statesmen*:—The most uncompromising opponents of immoral cantonment regulations will, I am sure, stand above the meanness of crowing over a fallen foe, but the telegram which tells India that Lord Roberts has unreservedly apologised to the ladies who have convicted him of grave neglect of duty, will surely convey a lesson to Indian officials, high and low. The immoral regulations concerned in the centroversy are too dead to be diagnosed. Not only has their unsoundness, from a purely scientific point of view, been for years demonstrated, with the facts and figures supplied by the Government itself, but the British Army Sanitary Commission, the highest military medical authority in the empire, has denounced their mischievous character, as proved in the single fact that, whereas disease has steadily advanced from year to year under "protection," the army fared much better before this vile innovation was introduced than it has ever done since. It is necessary to bear this in mind, because, if it had been otherwise, although obedience might all the same have been theoretically claimed from medical and military subordinates, it would still be possible to fill some practical sympathy with officers who had sacrificed themselves for the sake of their men. But for officials who sacrifice themselves to nothing in particular—unless receiving special allowances for keeping up a bad and dangerous system, can be regarded in that light—it is hardly possible to get up even commiseration. The evil system has now been finally done for. Neither Lord Roberts nor Lord Lansdowne can have an excuse to offer for themselves.

SPAIN has a novelty in the way of a submerged railway. It runs through the surf off Oreton, near Bilbao, 650 feet out into the ocean. The mines of Oreton are extremely rich in iron, but there is no harbour there, and great difficulty has hitherto been experienced in getting the ore to the ships. Now that the submerged railway has been built, it is a simple matter. It runs out into deep water, and an iron tower, seventy feet high, worked by counterbalances, runs from the cliffs to the waiting vessels, which are moored, bow and stern, in the roadstead. When the tower arrives at the ship its top, bearing the load of ore, is about level with the vessel's deck. As soon as the iron is loaded on to the ship the weight of the counterbalances pulls the tower back to the cliff, where it runs up to a chute, and automatically opens its mouth. The chute comes down from the mines, and, when it has dropped on the tower enough ore to overcome the weight of the counterpoise, the tower starts away to sea again. This movement is kept up until the vessel is filled. All that is necessary to do to start the tower on its peregrinations, and put the submarine railway in operation, is for the miners to drop ore into the chute.

STOWAWAYS often undergo the most cruel hardships, and it is somewhat startling to hear of female stowaways. A manager of one of the largest steamship companies in this country has been giving some interesting information on the subject. "So far as male stowaways are concerned," he says, "they are far more numerous than most people would imagine, and I have even known two female stowaways. One poor girl wanted to get to Sidney to join her lover there, and she actually got hidden away amongst the passengers' luggage, with a satchel full of provisions. About a week after the vessel sailed horrible screams were heard, and the girl was found quite demented through fright. She had been bitten by rats. Her wits did not come back to her for some time. In the other case, a middle-aged woman got hidden near the boilers, and was nearly roasted to death. I have heard of even worse cases than these, though. The public hardly realise how dangerous it is to stow away, especially for a woman."

THE confidence trick has just been successfully performed in Paris on a large scale. A sheep-dealer from Courton took an omnibus to return to the station and met on the outside of it two gentlemen who said they were Poles, and were taking a peep at the beauties of Paris. They would very much like to see the Lion of Belfort, but did not know their way. The *marchand de moutons*, wishing to be courteous to such distinguished-looking foreigners, offered to show them. They got down at the nearest point and went into a cafe, where one of the Poles produced a bag containing, he said, 50,000f., and for safety sake invited the sheep-dealer to place his money there too. The latter agreed and placed notes to the value of 8,000f. in the bag. The Poles suddenly remembered they had a lady to see in the next street, who must have the preference over the Lion of Belfort, and they left their friend in charge of the fortune in the bag. Hours passed before first curiosity, and then suspicion led him to examine its contents to see if they were safe. The bag contained twopence and an old pair of socks.

CAN a man determine for himself the mode of the disposal of his remains after death, or is such disposal entirely in the hands of his executors? The raising of this curious question at a meeting of the Medical Society some time ago a propos of a paper on the subject of "Cremation," read by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, has suggested to that eminent surgeon's son, Mr. Aubrey Richardson, solicitor, the writing of a little volume entitled "The Law of Cremation," which is published by Messrs. Reeves and Turner. That in the eye of our English law there can be no property in a corpse has been authoritatively decided, and in accordance with this principle the direction of a testator to his executors to hand over his body after death to a person named in his will, in order that it might be disposed of according to his directions, has been held to be void. This is a grievance of which the Cremation Society not unnaturally complain. In France, Italy, and Germany it has been removed, as Mr. Richardson points out, by direct enactment that all persons of full age and sound mind shall have an absolute right to prescribe the mode in which their mortal remains shall be dealt with. Mr. Aubrey Richardson's book exhausts the subject, and furnishes a great deal of curious information regarding the law and practice bearing on this theme both in present and past times, and at home and abroad.

MR. CHARLES COBURN, of "The Man That Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo" and "Two Lovely Black Eyes" fame, is just 40 years old. When he composes a piece he hits upon a title or catch phrase first of all. Then he sits back in his chair and considers how much mother-in-law, pauper, and Prime Minister he can conscientiously squeeze into three verses, then buries the whole in something which resembles music, and serves with plenty of sauce. At least that was how he described the the process the other day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. SECOND WELSH REGIMENT.

THE magnificent game, which our visitors from Secunderabad played on Monday when pitted against the Yorkshire Regiment naturally excited the keenest interest among the public to see how hey would shape against the Gymkhana team, which has never been so strong as it is this year; a great crowd therefore turned out and the reserved enclosure was packed. The ground was in magnificent order. There is not, we dare to hazard the opinion, a better football field in India, and the Gymkhana executive lavished much trouble in getting it into the best of order. The weather was fine, there being little or no wind, so that neither side had to complain of adventitious opposition from the elements. The teams on paper were fairly equal and the game which ensued was about the best contested, ever witnessed on the Cooperage. The Welsh following the lead of the famous Cardiff Club played four three-quarter backs, but Marshall Reid was content to play the orthodox three, believing that an extra man in the back division was wasted. In Walpole, Cave, and Reid the Gymkhana were represented by three ¾ backs, whose equals are not to be found in India. They had two nippy half-backs in Tulloch and Vines, and a fine line of forwards. Their weakness lay in their back. Roberts was clearly out of his place, and by some foolish play at a critical moment in the second half he very nearly lost the Gymkhana the match. The Welsh we have fully described in a previous report. Their combination and tenacity stood them in good stead yesterday, but though their forwards were more than average, their back division was only second-rate and never showed to any advantage. The game, however, was splendidly contested, and the public interest was well sustained from start to finish.

Playing from the north end, the Welsh kicked off, and for a time the play was slow, both teams were seemingly feeling their ground. The Gymkhana forwards, however, tackled their opponents with greater skill than was expected, and the ball was gradually forced into the Welsh half. The Visitors, however, played a very hard game and as several men were especially deputed to hamper Walpole and Reid, the local team could not improve their opportunity. The scrimmages that took place were of the most ferocious description. At length Walpole got the ball out of the melee and passed it to Reid, who attempted a drop kick, but was collared by Podesta. Reid threw the ball back to Walpole, who however was hampered by Smith. With great presence of mind the Royal Engineer passed to Reid, who from thirty yards kicked a magnificent goal, thus claiming first blood for the local team. This reverse put the Welsh on their mettle, and they forced the game and beat the Gymkhana back to quarters. A penalty kick, which was allowed then on an appeal for offside, did not avail them, and then Walpole playing brilliantly relieved the pressure and changed the venue. Cullen and Moles made desperate attempts to break through the defence of the Bombay back division, but to no purpose. Reid was as firm as a church, and Walpole and Cave never blundered. The round ended in favour of the Gymkhana by five points to nil. In the second period the Welsh played a splendid game, and had much the best of the play. The ball was kept in the Bombay half the whole time, and it was by the greatest hard luck that Avery missed a well attempted drop kick. The game ended in a victory for the Gymkhana by one goal to nil. The Welsh played a much superior passing game than their opponents, but they had little chance against the speed and skill of the Bombay three-quarters who really won the match. The contest was most even, and there can be no doubt but that the better team won.

The following are the names of the players engaged:—

Back	Back
Pte James	T L Roberts
¾ Backs	¾ Backs
Pte Smith	G E Cave
Lce-Corpl Moles	M Reid (capt)
Pte Foster	A Walpole
Pte Avery	¼ Backs
¼ Backs	D F Tulloch
Pte Podesta	D F Vines
Pte Scannell	Forwards.
Forwards	S Babington
Lieut Brandreth	B G Buchanan
Lieut Cheyne (capt)	P Clark
Lieut Humphries	B R Cadell
Sergt Paish	H F Cleveland
Pte Cullen	C V Grimston
Pte Emmanuel	H D Hammond
Pte Slaughan	E H Hicks
Pte Sullivan	J G L Home

Referee: Captain Hovell (Worcestershire Regiment.)

A GANG OF DACOITS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Mahomed Dawood and sixteen others with dacoity.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Messrs. Kapdia, Ghamat, and Luskury, barristers-at-law and Messrs, Talyarkhan, Wardon, Velinker Daruwalla and Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleaders defended the accused who are all pathans. The accused, who had, on Friday, the 11th August, at 6 p.m., broken open the shop of one Motee Lowjee, a Marwaree Shroff in Telly Gully at Old Nagpada, out of which property worth about Rs. 11,500 was stolen. The property recovered amounts to Rs. 1,940. About 2 p.m. on the day, stones were thrown at a Hindoo temple, which is adjoining the shop. At 3 p.m. a rush was made towards the temple. The complainant and his four younger brothers were in the shop, the shutter-boards of which had been up, and barricaded with heavy articles. Although the door of the temple was forced open, the temple was not desecrated, and the dacoits went back after having come up as far as a ladder. Then the complainant heard at 6 p.m. the shutter-boards of his shop being hammered violently, and loud cries menacingly uttered "Marwarees open your shops, or we shall kill you all." When one of the shutter-boards broke, the complainants and his brothers tried to support it with their hands. Finding it useless, the complainant noted the Pathans and left the shop with his brothers for a place of safety. A cry of "police coma" was raised, and the complainant then accompained some of the police that had arrived on the spot to the houses of the accused, whence, after a search certain portion of the stolen property was recovered. The complainant particularly identified Nos. 11,12, and 14, as those among the crowd.

The property recovered consisted of pots, cans ornaments, &c., being chiefly articles received in pledge The complainant identified the property recovered and in answer to the Public Prosecutor's questions he pointed out one after the other the accused from whose rooms the property had been recovered.

A large number of Pathans were present in Court; also some Pathan women outside the courtroom.

The complainant's evidence not being finished at the rising of the Court the case was adjourned.

AN interesting account has just appeared of some of the Protestant organizations which exist in Paris, and indeed throughout France, for the benefit of young women and girls who have to live alone. The International Union of the Friends of Young Women has founded in various towns of France twenty-one homes where young women are fed and lodged very cheaply, and can enjoy many social pleasures. In Paris there is also the Christian Asylum for Female Domestics, where servants are lodged for one-and-a-half francs, of fifteen pence a day, and at the Temporary Asylum for Portestant Women the fees amount to only half-a-crown a week. There is also a workshop for unemployed workwomen, where plain needlework is found and well paid for. Paris has a club for shopgirls, which is open every afternoon and evening, where lessons in English and music are given gratuitously. At this house the average daily attendance is between thirty and forty. There is also a Convalescent Home for Protestant young women near the Bois de Boulogne, where they are allowed to stay for three weeks at a time. With few exceptions, these charitable institutions, though primarily intended for Protestants, are not exclusively sectarian.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided yesterday, at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, and there were also present: Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and K. N. Kabraaji.

REPAIRS AT TANSA.

The Municipal Commissioner announced that owing to some repairs to be effected the City will not get Tansa water for a week from next Monday. He did not think that the shutting out of the Tansa water would inconvenience everyone. Only upper floors would suffer, but he thought it right to inform the public of it.

Suggestions were then made that this might be made public by advertising in the newspapers or by beating a *battaki*.

EXTRA PENSION TO MR. HIGGINS.

Further consideration was given to a letter, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner forwarding application from Mr. P. C. Higgins, who wanted his case to be considered as a special one, and applied for an extra pension being granted.

The Chairman observed that the copy of testimonials obtained by that officer had been printed and already circulated amongst the members.

Mr. Roughton proposed "that with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 3199, dated 12th July last, sanctioning a monthly payment of Rs. 300 per mensem, to Mr. P. C. Higgins, lately Superintendent of Markets, and letter No. 11501 of the 5th instant from the Commissioner sanction be now given under the terms of No. 15 (*d*) of the Municipal Pension Regulations to the grant of a special good service pension to Mr. Higgins at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem from 27th June last in addition to the ordinary pension of Rs. 300 originally sanctioned." In support of the proposition, Mr. Roughton said that it was their duty to do justice to a deserving officer of theirs. If it was an exceptional circumstance and it certainly required exceptionally good services to secure a number of certificates such as Mr. Higgins had obtained, then they must do him justice. It was true that Mr. Higgins was suspended for some time, but they could see what Mr. Pedder, the then Municipal Commissioner, said. Mr. Pedder said that Mr. Higgins had done extraordinary service to the Municipality and his fault lay in trusting his subordinates too much. He had received testimonials of doing exceptionally good services. The Committee would find that this was a special case, which entitled Mr. Higgins to receive Rs. 50 as a special good service pension.

Mr. Grattan Geary, in seconding the proposition, said that it seemed to him that Mr. Higgins had been in the Municipal service for thirty years and had done exceptionally good service. There was a rule in their pension regulations, which authorised them to sanction good-service pension in addition to the ordinary pension of the officer. But even after seeing that a case had been made out for exceptionally good service if they did not grant the special pension, then they had much better expunge that rule altogether.

Mr. Carroll supported the proposition and said that this was a remarkable instance and agreed with Mr. Geary in that if the rule was not put in force they had much better strike it off.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal opposed the proposition, observing that from reading the certificates he could not find that anything very exceptionally good had been done by Mr. Higgins. The officer had responsible duty to perform, but for that he was given a salary of Rs. 600. They had also to bear in mind that his salary was gradually increased from Rs. 99 to Rs. 600. He (the speaker) did not remember a single instance in which the Standing Committee or the Corporation had passed a resolution and recognised the exceptionally good services of that officer.

Mr. Roughton replied that they never did so in case of any of their officers.

Dr. Bhalchandra and Dr. Viegas agreed with Mr. Javerilal.

Mr. Kabraji supported the proposition which was carried by six against five votes.

FAILURES OF THE WALKESHWAR

over, in my opinion, so far, as the structure will be strong enough to withstand the force of the sea."

UMERKHARI SEWERAGE.

Further consideration was given to a letter, dated 13th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding plans and estimates for the sewerage of the Umerkhari Drainage District.

The Municipal Commissioner, in his letter, said :—"I have the honour to forward a report from Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, on the sewerage of the Umerkhari Drainage District, together with estimates, plans and sections. The scheme includes the following two items appearing at page 76 of the Budget:—Sewerage of Umerkhari Dittriot, Rs.. 3,06,327; Branch sewer from Kavasji Patel Tank Road to Parel Road, Rs. 41,632 ; total Rs. 3,49,959. Mr. Smith's estimates amount to Rs. 3,47,464, including a provision of 15 per cent. for contingencies, and a small saving of Rs. 2,495 is thus indicated. The so-called Umerkari Drainage District fills up the gap between the first drainage section on the east, south, and west, and on the north the Jail, Babula Tank, and a line very slightly south of Grant Road, or, to be quite exact, the line of Khara Talao Street. The pipe sewers will lead (with a few exceptions) to the ovoid sewer described above in a quotation from the budget as a branch sewer from Kavasji Patel Tank Road to Parel Road, but which should be called a branch sewer from Parel Road along Erskine Road and Kavasji Patel Tank Road to the main sewer in Girgaum Back Road. Mr. Smith has, by fixing the crown of this avoid branch sewer at the same level as that of the main sewer, been able to save money in excavation and obtain a much better connection, thus avoiding the mistake of bringing the invert of the smaller sewer in on the same level as that of the larger, which has given us so much trouble with the Queen's Road sewer. As regards other details, Mr. Smith's report speaks for itself. There is nothing of a new or unusual character about the proposals, which are all on the ordinary gravitation lines. I think, therefore, they may be sanctioned as they stand, to be paid for out of the loan concerning which I have already sent in a report to the Standing Committee and Corporation."

It was resolved "that letter, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 5535 of the 13th idem, and with a recommendation that sanction be given (1) to the immediate carrying out of the sewerage of the Umarkhari Drainage District at the estimated cost of Rs. 3,47,464 including 15 per cent. for contingency ; and (2) to the payment thereof out of surplus and other available loan fund balances, pending the raising of the loan.

SPECIAL CHARGES FOR HALALKHOR SERVICE.

In accordance with a notice of motion the Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish information on the following points bearing on the subject of the special charges made under Section 172 of the Municipal Act for halalkor service rendered from the 1st October, 1892, to the 31st March, 1893, to hotels, clubs, and other large premises :—(1) List of properties to which special halalkor service has been charged and the amount charged to each property. (2) Detailed items of each special charge on each property with reference to the cost or probable cost of the collection, removal, and disposal by the agency of Municipal halalkors of excrementitious and polluted matter from the property. (3) What proportion does the charge for the special service bear to the rateable value of each property ? (4) Where any increase has been made during the above period to the special charge for such service, the date from which such increase was made and the amount of increase in each case. (5) Is such increased charge for special halalkor service in the case of large premises as mill properties, based (1) on the number of men employed, or (2) on the number of privies in each mill, or (3) on the cost of matter collected, removed, and disposed of ? In the last case (3), how is the quantity of matter ascertained ? (6) Who is bound to supply water for flushing purposes in the case of mill or other properties—the Municipality or the owners ? and (7) Where water for flushing purposes is supplied by owners, is any concession made in the charge for special halalkor service on account of such supply ? If not, why not ?

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion which was agreed to.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Consideration of the Municipal Administration Report for 1892-93 was postponed until the next meeting, and in the meantime a draft review of the same will be prepared and circulated to members.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO.

THE Eighth Ordinary General meeting of the above company was held at the Company's Office, Apollo Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. Valentine Reid, presiding.

The following report of the directors with the resolutions embodied therein was adopted :—

The directors have the pleasure of laying before you the audited accounts for the year ended on 30th June 1893, showing a result which will doubtless be considered very satisfactory. Wheat prices at Delhi, though very high for a time just before the new crop came to the market, ruled lower on the whole than in 1891-92 ; the average cost price for 1892-93 being about Rs. 2-11-0 per maund as against Rs.2-12-2 in. 1891-92. The sales of flour and bran totalled 192,278 maunds as compared with 153,013 maunds in 1891-92 and 191,087 maunds in 1890-91. The nett earnings, inclusive of a balance of Rs.-93-8-4 carried over from last year, amount to Rs. 94,436-12-10, and after deducting from this, Rs. 5,000-8-10 being balance of preliminary expenses, Rs. 8,036-2-2 being Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Commission, the directors recommend to appropriate the balance of nett profit as follows, viz : Rs. 24,548-8-3-to depreciation account, Rs. 16,000-0-0 to reserve fund account, Rs. 1,732-0-0 for bonus to mill staff, Rs. 34,620-0-0 Dividend, equal to 10 percent on the paid up capital (free of income tax) Rs. 4,499-9-7 balance to carry forward Rs. 94,436-12-10 as above. The outstandings under the head of "debts for flour sold" are all considered good ; some bad or doubtful items having been written off. Mr. Chubildass Lalloobhoy and Mr. J. Spinner having resigned their seats on the Board previously to quitting Bombay, Mr. J. Westall has been invited to join it, and you are asked to confirm his appointment. You will have as usual to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The buildings, godowns, bungalows, machinery, engine and boilers, stock and stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 4,37,000.

The usual vote of thanks to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

THE S. M. RAILWAY TROUBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the address presented to the Agent of the Southern Mahratha Railway, which is given a conspicuous place in the columns of your paper of the 16th instant, I think it is a pity you did not publish the names of the signatories to that very fulsome effusion. In the light of the events which have occurred on the railway during the last two years, and more particularly within the last month, the address to the retiring agent reads as a huge joke, which will doubtless be keenly appreciated by all who know how things have been managed during the last two years. It is pretty well known, however, that the address to which I refer emanated from a few clerks in the offices of the Agent and the Auditor of the Railway, and the opening sentence of that surcharged memorial in therefore misleading ; the sentiments so thickly "laid on" in it being altogether adverse to the feeling which prevails amongst the employes of the Southern Mahratha Railway.—Yours, &c.,

VERUM.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC BUREAU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thinking it would be of general interest I have much pleasure to have to inform you that at the World's Congress of Photography held last August, in Chicago, an International Photographic Bureau was formulated, having for its object the collective preservation and exchange of photographs of historical, scientific, and literary interest. An influential committee was nominated by Judge Bradwell, the President of the Congress of Photographers, having on the list the following well-known names :—Chairman : H. Snowdenward, London ; Vice-Chairman : Gayton A. Douglas, Chicago ; W. Jerome Harrison, Birmingham ; John Carbutt, Philadelphia ; Shapoor N. Bhedwar, Bombay ; Leon Vidal, Paris ; W. K. Burton, Tokio ; Mrs. Elizabeth Flintwade, Buffalo ; and Dr. John Nichol, Tinga Centre.—Yours &c.,

JAMSETJEE EDULJEE.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address : HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane London, S.E.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLING A MENDICANT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 19.

MR. WILLIAM KEEGAN, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, who was fined Rs. 30 last April, by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, for causing the death of one Mulya Lala, by a rash act, that is to say, by throwing a stick towards him, and who was ordered to be retried for culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing hurt, by her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, was tried by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 18th instant. Rao Saheb Narsheram, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. K. N. Wadia, pleader, of Ahmedabad conducted the defence. Assistant Surgeon J. D. Khambatta deposed that Mulya, who was about eighteen years of age, was brought to the hospital on the 13th February. He was suffering from a punctured wound of the skull. There was fracture of the bone and injury of the brain. A ferrule was produced by the father of the boy, who said he took it out from the wound. The wound was such as might have been caused by the ferrule sticking into it. On probing the wound bone was felt, and the probe entered to the extent of about two inches. A piece of bone was removed from the inside of the skull. Mulya died on the 17th February, at 6 p. m., a *post mortem* examination was made the next day. The bones of the skull were thinner than ordinary human bones, and the membranes of the brain were congested. There was an abscess on the left side of the brain. The stick must have been thrown with great force. After the cross-examination and re-examination of Dr. Khambatta, and of several other witnesses, who were called by the prosecution, the judge took the statement of the accused, and on Mr. Wadia declining to call witnesses for the defence the Public Prosecutor summed up the case for the prosecution. He saw no reason why the statement of the accused given before Mr. Frost, in which he admitted throwing the stick should not be believed and acted upon, although the cross-examination of the witnesses went to show that it was a case of pure accident. Mr. K. N. Wadia, in addressing the court on behalf of the accused, after some prefatory remarks, commented in detail on the medical evidence, and characterised it as unsatisfactory. Mr. Wadia argued that Dr. Khambatta stated that the ferrule before the Court must have caused the hole in the head, and the witness in the same breath said that a portion of it might have remained outside to have enabled its being extracted by the father of the lad without the aid of instruments ; but the ferrule before the court was less than an inch long. It could not, therefore, have partially remained outside and at the same time entered two inches. What was there to show that the probing bar did not kill the lad ? There was no evidence to show of what thickness the bar was. It is just possible that it made the wound two inches deep. There was no evidence to connect the ferrule with the stick of the accused. There was considerable conflict of estimony as to whether or not Mulya fell down at the time he was hit. Mr. Naoroji as well as most of the other witnesses states that Mulya was hit accidentally. This statement taken as a whole went to show that the stick slipped off accidentally, while the accused was turning it round to frighten Mulya and to prevent him from persistently demanding alms. The evidence of Dosla was to the same effect, and Pana is unable to say whether the stick was thrown intentionally or that it slipped out of the hand of the accused accidentally. Mr. Keegan had stated before Mr. Frost that he did not intend to hit the lad ; it was a most unfortunate accident. The learned Public Prosecutor contends that it cannot have been an accident, but some of his own witnesses said that it was an accident, and witness Naoroji went so far as to say that it was quite accidental. Mr. Wadia, therefore, contended that it was an unintentional and unforeseen accident, and that he was, therefore, confident the court would acquit his client.

His Honour delivered judgment to-day, and acquitted Mr. Keegan of both the charges.

"THE FATHOMLESS LOGIC" AND "THE BENI-ISRAEL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"The Fathomless Logic of Mr. Kehimkar" is a pamphlet, which was distributed among the Beni-Israels on the Jewish new year's day and "the Beni-Israel" an article which appeared in your contemporary of the 16th instant. The first is by one Mr. R. Aaron and the second by one Mr. H. B.

"The Fathomless Logic" speaks of the management of the Israelite school, under the superintendence of Mr. Haeem Samuel Kehimkar, and the "The Beni-Israel" appears to be a review of the Rev. J. H. Lord's article on the Beni-Israels of this presidency, which appeared in the *Indian Church Quarterly Review*, and was published in a pamphlet form some days ago. The first ("the Fathomless Logic") is written in language too poor for a pamphlet, which purports to convince the public of the truth of statements made therein. Some of its statements are illogical and some misrepresentations.

A perusal of this pamphlet will sufficiently convince your readers of my statements. The second ("The Beni-Israel") was allowed a full column by your contemporary, It states :—

"Mr. Haeem Samuel, the *Chief Rabbi* of this community, published a very informing sketch of their history."

"Another excellent school in Bombay is directed by Mr. Haeem Sumuel Kehimkar, the really learned Rabbi to whom we have several times referred."

I do not understand why Mr. H. B. calls Mr. Haeem Samuel the Chief Rabbi and the really learned Rabbi. Is he conversant with Mr. Haeem's qualifications, which claim from him that highest degree of honour, or he must have it so under any circumstances.

The Beni-Israel also says :—

"No one can be widely conversant with the Beni-Israel without feeling assured, despite all that is interesting about them, that this community will never, in the course of the centuries, produce a David Sassoon ; far less a Heine, a Mendelssohn or a Beaconsfield.

Sir, "Will a David Sassoon be born among the Beni-Israels ?" is a question too insignificant to occupy your valuable space. Let me, therefore, with history to guide me, begin at once, to examine if the Beni-Israels should altogether despair of seeing their community graced by a Heine, a Mendelssohn, or a Beaconsfield.

Of Heine first : "The story of one who was a Jew, and poor ; a convert, without the zeal ; a model of resignation, and yet no Christian ; a poet, born under sternest conditions of prose, and with sad claims, by right of race, to the scorn of scorn and hate of hate, which we have been told is exclusively a poet's appanage—surely a story hardly susceptible of being summed up in an epithet.

Still in those dim, dream-peopled ghettos, where visions of the absent, the distant, and the past must have come to further perplex and confuse the present, one actuality seems to have been grasped among the shadows, one ideal attained amid all the grim realities of the most miserable, time.

Of Mendelssohn next :

"In September, 1729, under a very humble roof, in a very poor little street in Dessau, was born the weakly boy, who was destined to work such wonderful changes in that weary state of things ; not much fit to hold the magician's wand seemed those frail baby hands, and less and less likely altogether for the part, as the poor little body grew stunted and deformed through the stress of over study and of some thing less than enough of wholesome diet."

"Starting with every possible disadvantage—prejudice, poverty, and deformity—he yet reached the goal of honour, fame, and friends, by simple force of character ; and thus he remains for all time an illustration of the happy optimistic theory, that, even in this world success, in the best sense of the word, does come to those, who, also in the best sense of the word, deserve it."

Of Beaconsfield last :

"The first appearance of the Disraeli family in England was in the shape of a Venetian convert from Judaism, who came to this country (England) in 1748, was successful in business, and settled down in retirement at Enfield, Middlesex. His only son Isaac was the father of Lord Beaconsfield. He was articled in a solicitor's office."

If under these circumstances were born the brilliant personages Heine, Mendelssohn, and Beaconsfield, what, of more serious and shocking a nature does "Mr. H. B." see in the Beni-Israels when he states with so much assurance that "this community will *never in the course of the centuries* produce a David Sassoon, far less a Heine, a Mendelssohn, or a Beaconsfield."

Who on earth, then, could have thought that Harry, cloth-dealer's son, weak, stunted, and deformed Mendelssohn, and articled Beaconsfield would dazzle the world with their genius ?

To be brief, Sir, I shall conclude, by telling Mr. R. Aaron and Mr. H. B that the secret of success does not consist in prejudicial controversy and groundless statements, but in conscientious reasoning and good-will.—

Yours, &c., A BENI-ISRAEL.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the dire cases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Re. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a common jury.

ADMINISTRATION OF A STUPEFYING DRUG AND THEFT.

Nur Mahomed Dina, Mahomed Abdool Rahim, Hasen Hussin, Shaik Ali Shaik Mohidin, Nama Bhairu, and Rahimkhan Mahomed Khan, were charged, the first two prisoners with, on the 13th July last, administering to one Chandbee, woman, a stupefying drug, namely, dhatura, with intent to facilitate the commission of theft upon Chandbee, and with stealing certain ornaments belonging to that woman ; the third with the abetment of the offence of administering the drug and with stealing a silver bangle belonging to the woman ; the fourth with the abetment of the offence, and stealing certain ornaments belonging to the woman ; the fifth with dishonestly receiving certain gold and silver ornaments belonging to the woman ; and the sixth with the abetment of the offence of administering a stupefying drug. Mr. Sanders Slater instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; the prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Slater, in opening the case, drew the attention of the jury to the several sections of the Penal Code which bore upon the charges, and then gave an outline of the facts of the case, which he said, were of a simple character. All the six accused were acquainted with one another, the first five being members of a brass band, and the sixth prisoner being a relation of the man who conducted the band, who was in the habit of collecting other playing members when they were required. On the 13th July last, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, the complainant, and old beggar woman named Chandbee, was going about begging in the Null Bazaar, when accused No 1 went up to her and said that he wished her to go with him to some *sethanee* (lady) who was giving away clothes or money and if she did that, he would get her some money. The feeble old woman thereupon walked away with No. 1, and while they were going from the Null Bazaar towards the Grant Road, No. 2 came up with a pocket of sweetmeats in his hand and offered some of it to the woman. The old woman took it, and as she was tying it up in her cloth, No. 2 said that she was not to keep it with her, but that she should either throw it away or eat it. He also gave a portion of the sweetmeat to No. 1, and on his pressing the old woman she ate the sweetmeat. No. 2 then went away, No. 1 continuing his walk with the old woman until they arrived at a house, where No. 1 asked her to sit down. The woman wanted to go away, but she could not do so, because she became very giddy and confused. The old woman did not lose all consciousness, but she had no memory of what took place after No. 1 was trying to sit down near her, and that she was pushed him to get away from him. The woman would say that just about that time, No. 1 seized her wrists and tried to take the bangles off her wrists. She had at that time six silver bangles on her wrists, and one gold neck ornament called tik. Begging was frequently a profitable employment in this country, and the fact that the beggars carried large sums of money and other valuables about their persons and offered considerable temptation to thieves. Before the old woman quite lost her memory, she saw other persons coming up to her, who, she believed were Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ; but after those persons came up, she had no further recollection of what happened for a considerable time. They had, the learned counsel said, to break off the story, to lease the old woman struggling somewhere with No. 1 and some other persons, untill a little later in the day, because the next thing that they heard of of them was about 1 o'clock in the day, when the attention of a police constable, No. 1265, who was doing duty near the Chunam Kiln Road at the end of of the Grant Road bridge, was called to the fact that there were two men taking an old woman down the road, and he accordingly went to see what they were doing. He went up to the old woman, and asked accused Nos. 1 and 3 what they were doing with her. The police constable would describe the dazed and stupefied condition of the woman, who was then trembling all over, and who was only able to make some signs. In reply to the police constable, No. 3 said that the woman was his aunt, who had been out begging and who had, therefore, got a touch of the sun, and that he was taking her home. No 1 supported the story told by No 3 ; but as the constable was not satisfied with the explanation, he took them to Constable Good, to whom the accused told the same story. Mr. Good was not satisfied with the explanation, and he searched No 1, but found nothing upon him ; but upon his searching No 3, he found concealed in his waist-band a silver bangle, which was like one of the three bangles that the old woman was wearing. She had then two bangles on one wrist, and one on the other. The woman would depose that, previous to that occasion, she had three bangles upon each wrist. Constable Good then ordered the woman to be sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, detaining the first and the third accused, making inquiries from them. The learned counsel could not tell the Jury what those inquiries were, but he might say that later on during the day, Nos 1 and 3, pointed out the accused Nos 2 and 4, who were arrested the same evening. No 2 afterwards took Mr. Good to a Marwarree's shop, where two bangles were produced by the Marwarree, which were subsequently identified by the complainant as her property. The same evening, in consequence of further information received. No 5 was arrested, and on his being searched, there was found upon him a gold neck ornament called *tik*, which the complainant identified as her property, and also a packet of *dhatura* seeds, which it would be proved, produced symptoms found in the old woman when she was taken charge of by the police. The doctor, who treated her at the hospital, would tell the jury that shewas suffering from *dhatura* poisoning. The packet of *dhatura* seeds found upon No 5 was a very strong corroboration of the fact that it was *dhatura* poisoning that the complainant was suffering from. It was Jaitha Marwarree, who produced the two bangles, who identified No. 5 as the person who had pawned those bangles with him, and he would produce his book in which the entry about the pawning of those ornaments for Rs. 40—1—made at the time, would be found. There were other matters which connected the other accused with the offence. It would be shown that the accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4, about 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, purchased some sweetmeat from a shop in the bazaar from an assistant whose name was Narayen, and Abdul, a grocer, would identify the packet of dhatura which was found upon No. 5, as the one which was sold to No. 6. some little time previously. Another witness named Mahomed would prove that all the accused were acquainted with one another, and that the first five accused played with the band, and that No. 6 was a relation of the man who ran the band. The learned Counsel submitted that there would be no difficulty what ever for the jury to come to the conclusion that the old women had dhatura administered to her by the second accused in the presence of the first accused, and that the rest of the accused were all in a conspiracy to give dhatura to the old women, not with the intention of causing her death, but with the intention of stupifying her that the theft of her ornaments might be the more easily committed. The facts of the case taken by themselves were sufficient for conviction, but those facts were very strongly corroborated by statements which were made by the accused before the magistrate. which would be read to the jury at a later stage of the proceedings. When the jury had heard the evidence and the statements, they would have no possible doubt in their mind that in the six accused, who were before the court, the the police had succeeded in arresting a gang of dhatura poisoners—a gang whose crime was unfortunrtely a very common one in Bombay ; and they would have no difficulty whatever in declaring by their verdict that the accused were one and all of them concerned in the administration of dhatura to the old woman, either in the actual administration of it or in the abetment with the object of stealing her ornaments.

Evidence for the prosecution was then called.

The statement of the prisoners made before the Magistrate having been read,

Mr. Slater briefly summed up the evidence for the prosecution :

His Lordship then summed up the whole case, and the jury, after a short consultation, brought in a verdict of guilty against the first two prisoners of administering *dhatura* for the purpose of facilitating the commission of theft, and the rest of the abetment of that offence.

Mr. Slater said that he was instructed to say that, since the accused had been in jail, they had made statements to the police giving the names of no less than seven persons, who had been drugged with *dhatura* and robbed. They had also given the names of a large number of professional *dhatura* poisoners in Bombay, three of whom had been arrested and were tried before the Magistrate.

His Lordship remarked that it was not necessary to take those facts into consideration, because there was sufficient evidence in the case to enable him to do justice to the public as well as the prisoners.

His Lordship in passing sentence, said : Prisoners at the Bar, it is quite evident from the evidence in the case that you all belong to a gang of *dhatura* poisoners. You have all been in the habit of inducing people to eat poisoned sweetmeats, and rendering them to a certain extent inconscious to enable you to rob them. It is quite evident that you must be removed from contact with the public for a considerable number of years, and the sentence upon each of you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CHEATING.

His Lordship said that in the case in which Shunkernath Wishwumbernath, alias Shridhar, was charged with cheating in respect of ten currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, Mr. Anderson last night asked him to reserve a point for the decision of the Full Bench, as to whether the statements made by two witnesses to a police constable on the evening of the day the alleged offence was committed, and on the morning of the following day, were or were not rightly admitted. His Lordship, after referring to certain sections of the Evidence Act, was of opinion that the two statements were rightly admitted, and he, therefore, declined to state a case to the Full Bench.

His Lordship then asked the prisoner, against whom a unanimous verdict of guilty had been returned by the special jury on the previous day, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him.

The prisoner said that he wanted to call witnesses.

His Lordship said that the counsel, who very ably defended the prisoner, had, he had no doubt, exercised a wise discretion in not calling evidence, which it was now too late to call.

The prisoner : I leave my case in your Lordship's hands.

His Lordship said : Prisoner at the Bar,—There is only one charge against you, but it is quite evident from the nature of the evidence given, that you are by no means a novice in the procedure which was adopted on this occasion, and consequently I cannot think of passing any very light sentence upon you. It is necessary that the public should be protected from any further exercise of your skill and ability, which you undoubtedly possess, in order to cheat them out of money. The result is that I must pass a sentence upon you of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned till this (Thursday) morning.

SANITARY REPORT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE following report is issued by the Bombay Government :—During the year under report 650,667 births were recorded, against 682,677 in the previous year, the rate per mille being 34·57, against 36·27. In 18 districts out of 24 the rate decreased and the falling off is most marked in Dharwar, Bijapur, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Thar and Parkar. The variations in the districts above-mentioned are very considerable and the Sanitary Commissioner should have stated whether he attributes them to less careful inspection work. Except in Thar and Parkar the work of registration had in the named districts been well performed in the previous year, and Government regret to observe in Ahmedabad especially a return to the unsatisfactory condition which was adversely commented on a few years ago. The districts in which an increase is shown are Nasik, Kolaba, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, and Bombay City. The highest rate this year is found in Nasik (46·94) and Khandesh and Ahmednagar are the only two other districts in which the rate of 40 is exceeded. Bombay City gives the lowest (18·87) in the Presidency proper and notwithstanding repeated criticism of the defective arrangements there does not seem to be any tendency to improve. In the Mofussil, Ahmedabad (30·93), Thana (30·40), and Kanara (31·62) are the lowest, and in Sind generally the work is very unsatisfactory. Government are glad to observe a marked improvement in registration in the Urban Divisions of Thana and Kolaba, though much yet remains to be done before the results can be looked on as good. Thana itself is again at the bottom of the list. The attention of the officers concerned should be invited to the remarks made in paragraph 15 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report. The praise given in paragraph 18 to certain municipalities is noted with pleasure and endorsed by Government. The number of deaths registered was 611,742, as compared with 513,132 in 1891, the rates being 32·50 and 27·26 per mille, respectively. The year was not healthy ; influenza prevailed in Sind and Gujarat, malarial fever in Gujarat, and the number of deaths from cholera was higher than it has been since 1878. In ten districts the birth-rate was lower than the death-rate and in three others the difference was slight. Thana, Bijapur and Ratnagiri are mentioned as requiring more careful registration of deaths ; in Bijapur, where scarcity prevailed to a serious extent, the rate (24·98) is the lowest but one recorded in the Presidency, and can hardly be looked on as correct. Better results might have been expected from a district in which the Circle Inspection Establishment has been working for some years, and in which house to house inspections are supposed to be regularly made. The deaths registered are classified below under the usual heads :—

	1891. No.	1891. Rate per 1,000.	1892. No.	1892. Rate per 1,000.
Cholera	17,850	0·95	42,900	2·28
Small pox	1,491	0·08	2,770	0·15
Fevers	438,912	19·76	439,638	23·27
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	37,728	2·00	35,406	1·88
Injuries	5,887	0·31	5,432	0·29
Other Causes	81,263	4·32	87,196	4·63
Total	513,132	27·26	611,742	32·50

As already remarked, cholera prevailed to an unusual extent and the number of deaths from this cause was much in excess of the mean. No. Collectorate was altogether free from it ; Bombay City and the Gujarat Districts, Ratnagiri and Broach, however, were only slightly affected. The districts which suffered most and the number of fatal cases are as follows :—

	No.	Rate per 1,000.
Ahmednagar	2,557	2·88
Poona	2,434	2·29
Satara	2,265	2·09
Belgaum	5,239	2·20
Dharwar	8,314	7·91
Karachi	5,800	9·18
Hyderabad	5,762	6·28
Shikarpur	3,297	3·60

No explanation can be given of the severe character of the epidemic during the year : the season was not more unfavourable than that of 1891, but the scarcity of water was perhaps intensified in the districts of the Presidency Proper affected by scarcity, some of which show very high death rates. The most noteworthy feature of the course of the disease was the large number of deaths that occurred in Dharwar in the first four months of the year. The number of deaths from small-pox, 2,770, though higher than in 1891, was again below the decennial mean. Bombay (0·67) shows the highest rate. The number of fatal cases of fever again rose very largely, the total being 438,038 as compared with 368,913 in 1891. In Sind, in Gujarat (except Broach), and in Belgaum and Dharwar the increase is very marked. The highest rate (34·89) is found in the Gujarat Registration District and the lowest (18·24) in the Southern Registration District. Ahmedabad has the highest rate among the districts. Beyond a general remark that influenza prevailed in Sind and Gujarat the Sanitary Commissioner has not attempted to explain the enormous rise in the number of fever cases. The subject is a most important one and the constantly increasing mortality under this head renders it necessary that the causes should, if possible, be carefully observed. The Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to deal with the subject more comprehensively in future. The fluctuations under other heads do not call for remark. The number of suicides reported was 594. The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the registration of vital statistics should be communicated to the Military Department for the necessary action. In Malegaon alone of cantonments in British territory do the figures approach the general rate for the Presidency. In small cantonments variation must of course occur, but in those the population of which is high there is no reason why the rates should differ materially from the general rate. The account of the inspection work performed by the Sanitary Commissioner is this year supplemented by the first report of the Sanitary Bord. A very satisfactory amount of travelling appears to have been done and much useful assistance was given to municipalities in respect of water and drainage works. The attention of the local bodies concerned should be invited to the remarks contained in the notes of inspection of the officers of the Department. In many cases there are grave defects in these matters of detail which might easily be remedied. The Health Officer has submitted a very interesting account of the sanitary condition of the port during the year. Many of his remarks, however, are such as can only be dealt with satisfactorily on more detailed information. There were 19 cases of infectious diseases on board vessels which entered the Port of Bombay during the year ; of these, 4 were cases of cholera and 10 of small-pox. Vessels lying in port were not seriously affected, there being in all only 39 cases of infectious diseases against 72 in 1891. The attention of the Port Trust should be invited to Dr Crimmin's remarks as to the condition of the foreshore, and the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to state whether any steps are being taken to abate the nuisance complained of. Extract paragraph 31 of the Report of the Port Health Officer should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari and the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, for the necessary action. The attention of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be drawn to the remarks made by Dr. Crimmin in paragraph 32 of his report.

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THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

FIRST DAY.

THIS match, for which three days this week have been set apart, and which is exciting the greatest interest, commenced yesterday morning in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators. The Poona Parsee Club had a large marquee and a tent pitched on the ground, at the south-west corner ; these were packed with spectators—members of the Club and their friends—long before the match began. The whole of the west boundary was lined with reserved chairs, every one of them being occupied, and from an early hour numbers of carriages were brought to the scene of the great contest and lined the west and north boundaries. The occupants of these carriages were able to obtain a good view of the proceedings on the cricket field. A tent in the south-west corner of the ground near the Badminton shed was set apart for the Parsee players. The verandahs of the Gymkhana were also well filled. A great deal of trouble had been taken with the ground and the pitch was in excellent order early yesterday morning. A smart shower of rain fell about 9 o'clock, but the weather cleared up shortly afterwards, and by the time the play commenced the ground was fairly dry.

Major P. G. Von Donop R. E. and Surgeon-Major R. Barnes undertook the duty of umpires. The scorers were Mr. F. G. Geoghegan and Mr. D. B. Tapia.

Mr. Raikes unfortunately could not get away from Bombay in consequence of the High Court Sessions being on this week. The team which the Presidency have got together on this occasion is, we think, a slightly stronger one than that which did battle against the Parsees at the end of last month in Bombay.

The absence of such good and well known players as Mr. Gagrat, the Champion Parsee bat, and Mr. Writer the celebrated swift left hand bowler is due to indisposition. We are authorised to state that the story told in a Bombay contemporary about a split in the Parsee camp is absolutely without foundation. The two gentlemen who have been put into the places of the absentees viz., Mr. M. D. Kanga, the slow and tricky left hand bowler and Mr. B. D. Mody, the hero of the match against Lord Hawke's team, are both good cricketers so that the team which the Parsees have put into the field on the occasion is quite up to their full strength Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel was present on the ground, but he did not play ; Mr. M. D. Kanga consequently captained the Parsee team.

As far as yesterday's play is concerned the Presidency team have got much the best of it. They batted first, remained at the wicket till shortly after 4-30 p.m. and ran up the tidy score of 184. The feature of this innings was the performance of Dr. Trask, the Presidency Captain, who batted for about three hours and a half and made 75 without giving a single chance anywhere. He played a remarkably steady game. Captain Cox justified his inclusion in the team by carrying his bat out for 49. When he joined Trask the score stood at 97 for five wickets and before a separation could be effected by the Parsee bowlers, the score was taken to 170. Mr. Johnson also played a very good game, contributing 26 to the Presidency score. It is remarkable that no less than six of the Presidency men were caught in the slips—all splendid catches. The Parsees certainly fielded, as they always do, very smartly. M. D. Kanga bowled very well towards the finish, and produced the best analysis among the Parsee bowlers, taking 5 wickets for 26 runs. The Parsees went in to bat at 4-45p.m., but they made a very disastrous commencement. By 5-30 when, owing to the bad light, the stumps had to be drawn, they had lost 7 wickets for 39 runs. The remaining three wickets have 66 runs to put on to save a follow on.

Dr. Trask having been fortunate enough to win the toss elected to bat first,—always a wise thing to do on the Poona ground when the weather is uncertain, and there is great probability of the wicket becoming worse as the play proceeds. The first two to go in were Dr. Trask and Mr. Troup, the attack being entrusted to Mr. K. M. Mistry and Mr. B. O. Machliwala, the former bowling from the Council Hall end, and the latter from the Gymkhana end. Troup opened the ball by smacking the very first one he got from Mistry for a single, and Trask cracked his egg by driving the fourth ball of the over for a single. The umpire no balled the ball bowled by Machliwala, which Trask put away to leg for one. Troup cut the very next ball for one, Trask put Machliwala's fourth ball of the over away to leg and ran 3 off it. Mistry's next over was a maiden, but one run was added to the score—a leg-bye. Trask drove Machliwala, in his second over, to leg for four, and followed this up with a 3 off the same bowler. Mistry's next ever was also a maiden, Machliwala was then taken off, and Mr. Chenoy put on to bowl in his stead. Troup scored a run off the fourth ball from Chenoy. Troup spoiled Mistry's next over off which he made one run, and then drove Chenoy for three, and brought 20 on the telegraph board. The fifth over of Mistry's was also spoiled by Troup, who scored a single off the last ball, but he was dislodged in the next over of Chenoy's being caught at short leg by Machliwala (21—1—8.) A smart shower came on just as Mr. Greig went out to partner Dr. Trask, and after Chenoy had finished his over, the players came in, as it was impossible to continue the game in such a blinding shower. The interruption lasted for half an hour. When play was resumed, Trask drove Mistry for a single. Chenoy having bowled a maiden, Greig opened his score with a single off Mistry, Trask scoring one run off the same bowler. Trask then cut Chenoy for three. Mistry then credited himself with a maiden. Greig made one run off Chenoy, and in the next over of Mistry's Greig was dismissed for a smart catch in the slips by Machliwala (28—2—2). Mr. Sprott then joined the Presidency Captain, who now cut Chenoy to the north east corner for 3. A fourth run could easily have been made but for the ground being very slippery. Sprott succumbed to the first ball of the succeeding over from Mistry, the ball breaking in from leg. (32—3—0). Mr. Johnson, who filled the vacancy, opened his score with a couple off Mistry. Chenoy having bowled a maiden to Trask, Johnson scored a single off Mistry. Chenoy now bowled a maiden to Johnson, and Mistry another to Trask. Johnson then drove Chenoy to leg for a couple. Two byes having been scored, Trask cut Mistry for three. 40 runs were now shewn on the board. M. D. Kanga now relieved Mistry, who had well earned a little rest, having bowled 13 overs, 5 of which were maidens and taken 2 wickets for 14 runs. Kanga's first ball was driven to leg by Johnson for 4, the ball going beyond the boundary. He also scored a single, and so did Trask, of the same over. Trask now smacked Chenoy for 3, and brought the half century on the telegraph board. Trask scored a single off Kanga's next over, and then got a couple off Chenoy. Johnson cut Kanga for a couple. He and Tr

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Princess of Wales has, perhaps, invented almost as many novelties as anyone in the knick-knack trade. She drew with her own hand the plan for the pocket smoking-case which the Prince carries everywhere with him.

Sarah Bernhardt has been playing at the theatre of the San Poulo, and on the second night the French students were aroused to such an excess of enthusiasm that something like a riot occurred. Once more the "divine Sarah" has been the victim of a jewellry robbery.

A remarkable Russian woman, Mdme. de Novikoff is about to sail from England for the United States. She has been famous for years in London as the centre of Russian intrigue in the interest of the Czar, and as the friend of Mr. Gladstone, singular to say. The diplomatists are curious to know what her mission is in that country.

The Empress of Austria may be said to have beaten the record among Royalties in regard to being a juvenile grandmother, for she was 36 when her first grandchild was presented to her. But the still surviving Duchess of Montpensier, the mother of the Infanta Eulalie, enjoys the unique position of having been a great-grandmother at 55, having been married when scarcely 15.

The Queen-Regent of Spain is a magnificent swimmer, and very fond of the exercise. Every day in the season at San Sebastian, where the members of the Royal family spend their summers, the seashore is thronged with spectators to witness her Majesty's really remarkable feats. She is always accompanied by two men in a boat, who often find it impossible to keep up with her movements.

Mr. Gordon Craig, the popular young actor, who is the son of Miss Ellen Terry, has recently married, and therefore he could not accompany the Lyceum combination to America. He has accepted an engagement offered him by Mr. Daly, and will probably eventually go across the Atlantic. Meanwhile, he is living in a pretty cottage at Uxbridge. A few days ago he and his wife were exploring Canterbury, sketch-book and guide-book in hand.

Among the latest enthusiasts for bicycle riding in Brussels is Mdme. Lambert de Rothschild, who goes regularly to the Bois de la Cambre to practise Bicycle-riding has created quite a furore in the city among the gentler sex. Last week at the cycle races one race was reserved for ladies, and 15 competitors entered. Most of the costumes consist of knickerbockers and a Russian blouse to the knees, and either stockings or gaiters as fancy dictates.

Sir Charlers Bruce, who succeeds Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson as Governor of the Windward Islands is a writer of some little repute, as well as a linguist. He was employed 30 years ago in the British Museum as an assistant librarian. It is a far cry from the British Museum to Government House, St. George's, in Grenada. There is, however, little doubt that Sir Charles Bruce will govern the negroes from the latter as well as he translated Sanscrit manuscripts at the former.

The Dean of Lincoln is deeply attached to his cathedral, and by his express desire it has benefited by all the gifts which have been made in celebration of his golden wedding. Thus the grey old minster has been enriched by a new lectern and platform enclosed in a grille of wrought iron work, the gift of three residentiary canons; a parcel gilt chalice and paten from a number of personal friends; and a Bible for the choir eagle from his children and grandchildren.

The woman of Thibet is extremely ugly. She has nothing of the grace of the Indian or the oddity of the Chinese, or the strong character of the Persian, but she knows how to wear jewels in a way that will cover her defects and make her picturesque. She wears a band of coral pendants across the forehead, with a turquoise talisman in its centre. The striking contrast of colour against her coal-black hair tells to advantage and raises her several points towards beauty.

Mrs. Craigie, the author of "Some Emotions and a Moral," is not a rapid writer. "The Sinner's Comedy" was begun only a week after the publication of "Some Emotions and a Moral," but it was not fully finished under a twelvemonth; and a "Study in Temptations' took an equally long period of incubation. In personal appearance Mrs. Craigie is peculiarly sympathetic. She is of medium height, very slight, with dark, speaking eyes, and dark hair drawn up carelessly from a wide, low, forehead.

A silver statue of Ada Rehan now adorns the interior of the Mining Building at the Chicago Exhibition. According to an American journalist the face resembles hers—though in a calmer, maturer mould—but the proportions of the figure do not seem to be correct. She is a woman nearly five feet eight inches high, and, although the statue was fully that, it had a stumpy appearance quite foreign to that of the actress. It is a magnificent piece of work, however.

Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," in his younger days helped F. D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, and a few other "muscular Christians," to found the Working Mens College in Great Ormond-street. Attached to the college was a room for boxing, and on going in there one night Mr. Hughes found a burly bully "punishing" some of the young boxers rather severely. "If you want to knock anyone about you had better try me," said the future judge, taking off his coat and donning the gloves. The man was in proper garb for boxing, while Mr. Hughes was in ordinary clothes, but a few straight hits from the shoulder soon brought the bully to his senses, and made him cry for mercy.

It was, of course, to be expected that a certain portion of the French Press would attempt to stir up German feeling against the accession of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Dukedom of Coburg, but we are surprised to see that they appear to have met with some measure of success. Some of the ultra-Conservative and extreme Radical newspapers have been taken in by the cry raised against the succession of an "English Prince." It is particularly absurd, as Duke Alfreds father having been German and his mother an Englishwoman, he is precisely in the same position, as regards his naturality, as the German Emperor himself.

It is not generally known that between 1875 and 1885 the Duke of Edinburgh made several attempts to sell his reversionary interest in the succession to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to the German Government. In 1878 the Queen had a conference with the old Emperor William at Baden-Baden on the subject, and nearly succeeded in negotiating an arrangement, but the sale fell through in consequence of a dispute about the pecuniary terms.

Lobengula, the interesting African chief who is now threatening a very serious war, is a man of advanced ideas. He is now about sixty years of age, tall—over 6 feet—very black, rather stout, and exceedingly dignified. "The annals of his domestic policy," says Mr. Mathers in his interesting work on "Zambesia," "are written in lines as bloody as are those of his foreign conquests—brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, friends, have all fallen before his ruthless hands." Nevertheless, he is not without intelligece. His memory is prodigious, and when he chooses to exert it he has great tact and natural politeness. The duties of his office are no sinecure. He is the most hard-worked man in the nation. From morning to night he is hearing reports from all the parts of his dominion, arranging the settlement of difficult law cases, judging criminals, and transacting farm business. "Not being at all particular about the truth," says Mr Mathers, 'Lobengula is a clever diplomatist.'

Mr Gladstone is still unable to make up his mind as to the disposal of Lord Derby's Garter, which the Court would very much like to see given at once to the Duke of Fife. As a matter of fact, there is no eligible person of eminence in the Gladstonian camp (except, perhaps, Lord Aberdeen) upon whom the honour has not already been conferred, and Mr Gladstone is said to be unwilling to follow the precedent created in the case of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and bestow it on one of his followers below the rank of an Earl. Lord Aberdeen is in the running (unless he would, as a loyal Scotchman, prefer the Thistle), and so is Lord Dufferin, but neither of their chances would be as good as that of the Duke of Sutherland if he only saw his way to finding salvation. While he was Lord Stafford every effort was put forth to induce him to formally join the Liberals, but without avail. It is probable that Mr Gladstone's new K. G. will remain unrevealed until the scanty list of "contents" in favour of Home Rule in the House of Lords is before the country.

The Queen's medical advisers (the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" understands on good authority) are very glad that time has come for her annual departure for Balmoral. It is true that the state of Her Majesty's health during the past few weeks has never caused any serious alarm. At the same time the bracing atmosphere of Scotland will come as a valuable tonic after the Isle of Wight. The Queen has undoubtedly exhibited a certain tendency to depression during the last fortnight. In part it may be a simple reaction from the excitement of the Kaiser's visit, but there can also be little doubt that these symptoms occur with some regularity at Osborne, and are absent when she resides elsewhere. Unfortunately the Queen, like most elderly people of every rank of life, is a firm believer in routine, and there is little hope that she will be induced to abandon her annual visit to the Isle of Wight. Besides Osborne is in touch of London, whereas Balmoral is not.

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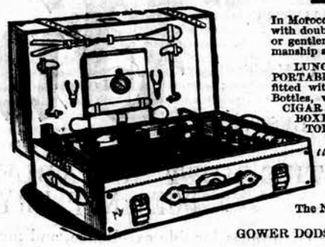

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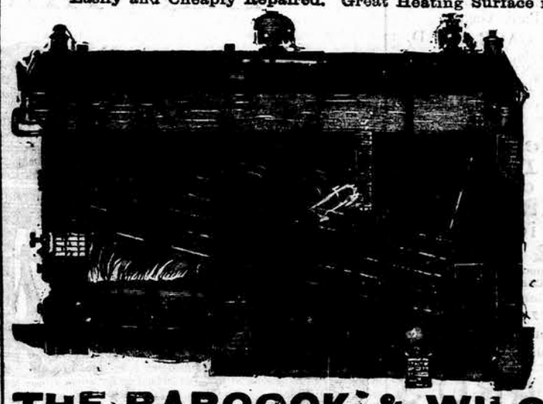

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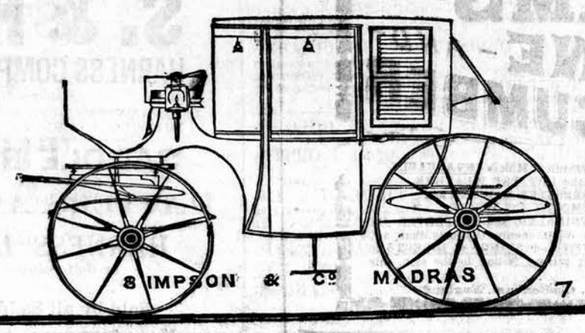

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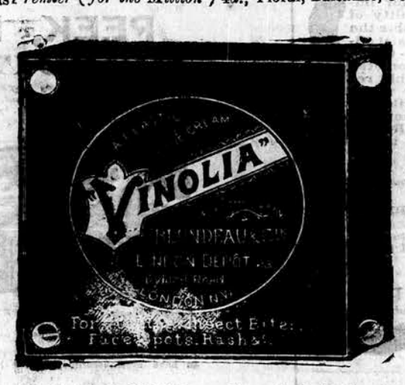

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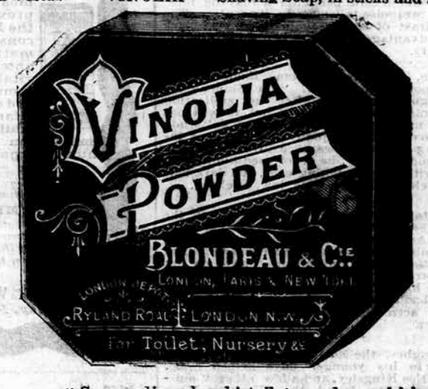

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